DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 463 236 SO 033 734

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TITLE	Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East. Teacher's Resource Book [and Student Text]. Public Policy Debate in the Classroom. Choices for the 21st Century.
INSTITUTION	Brown Univ., Providence, RI. Thomas J. Watson, Jr. Inst. for International Studies.
ISBN	ISBN-1-891306-45-6
PUB DATE	2002-03-00
NOTE	98p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Choices Education Program, Watson Institute for International Studies, P.O. Box 1948, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912 ($15 per teacher/student set). Web site: http://www.choices.edu.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom - Learner (051) -- Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Area Studies; Foreign Countries; *Foreign Policy; *Geographic Regions; Global Education; *International Relations; Islam; Islamic Culture; Jews; Middle Eastern History; Middle Eastern Studies; Oil; *Public Policy; Secondary Education; *Simulation; Social Studies; Student Educational Objectives; Terrorism
IDENTIFIERS	*Middle East

ABSTRACT

This teacher's resource book and student text are part of a continuing series on current and historical international issues, placing special emphasis on the importance of educating students in their participatory role as citizens. For the U.S. population, the oil resources of the Persian Gulf, attachment to Israel, and fears about terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction have made the Middle East an increasingly critical area of U.S. involvement. This curriculum unit analyzes the mix of interests and values that have drawn the U.S. into the Middle East. Students are asked to consider the principles and assumptions driving the U.S.'s presence there. At the core of the unit is a framework of four distinct options for U.S. policy toward the Middle East. The background reading prepares students to consider the complexities of the U.S.'s relationship with the Middle East. Part one surveys the history of the nation's involvement in the Middle East up to the Persian Gulf War. Part two examines the rise of political Islam and the critical issues that surfaced after the Persian Gulf War. The teacher's resource book contains a day-by-day lesson plan and student activities. It includes a study of U.S. policy during the final weeks of the Shah's rule over Iran; calls on students to assume the roles of key Middle Eastern leaders in evaluating U.S. impact on the Middle East; engages students in a simulation where they act as advocates for the four options; and has students apply their own recommendations for U.S. policy to three hypothetical regional crises. An alternative three-day lesson plan is also included. The student unit is divided into two parts: (1) "America's Role in the Middle East"; and (2) "Weighing U.S. Priorities in the Middle East." Four options are offered for students to explore in the unit: (1) "Police a Rough Neighborhood"; (2) "Keep Our Eye on the Prize"; (3)

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"Promote Western Values"; and (4) "Break Free of Entanglements." A supplementary reading and a list of nine other readings are attached. (BT)

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Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East

Teacher's Resource Book [and Student Text]

Public Policy Debate in the Classroom

Choices for the 21st Century Education Program

A Program of the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies

Brown University

SO 033 734

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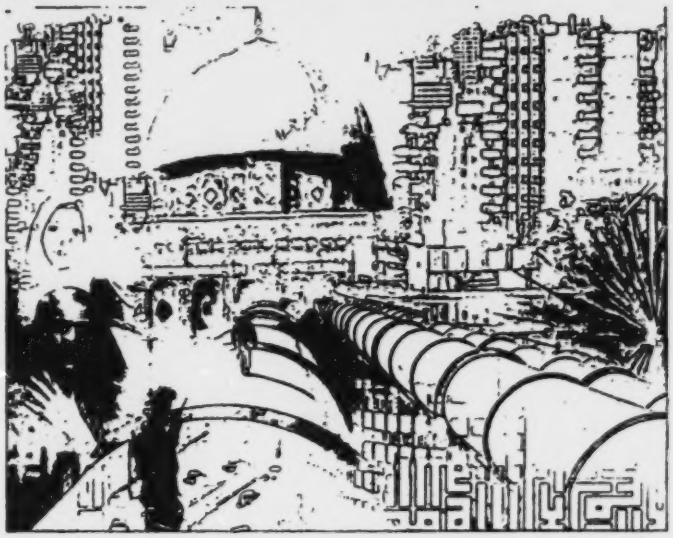
Teacher's Resource Book

Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East was developed by the Choices for the 21st Century Education Program with the assistance of the research staff of the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies, scholars at Brown University, and several other experts in the field. We wish to thank the following researchers for their invaluable input:

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Special thanks also go to the high school teachers who reviewed drafts of the first edition of this material prior to publication: Paul Harrison of Concord, Massachusetts, and Mert Martens of Littleton, Colorado.

To Michael Barton of Kingsboro, Massachusetts, Patricia Clancy of Vernon, New Jersey, and Ron Levitsky of Northfield, Illinois, we extend our appreciation for helping us to revise the format of Choices units to make them responsive to a wider variety of student learning styles.

Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East is part of a continuing series on public policy issues. New units are published each academic year, and all units are updated regularly.

CHOICES

for the 21st Century Education Program
March 2002

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The Choices for the 21st Century Education Program develops curricula on current and historical international issues and offers workshops, institutes, and in-service programs for high school teachers. Course materials place special emphasis on the importance of educating students in their participatory role as citizens.

The Choices for the 21st Century Education Program is a program of the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies at Brown University.

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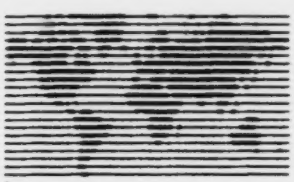

The Choices for the 21st Century Education Program is a program of the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies at Brown University. Choices was established to help citizens think constructively about foreign policy issues, to improve participatory citizenship skills, and to encourage public judgment on policy priorities.

The Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies was established at Brown University in 1986 to serve as a forum for students, faculty, visiting scholars, and policy practitioners, who are committed to analyzing contemporary global problems and developing initiatives to address them.

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ISBN 1-891306-45-6-TRB.

About the Choices Approach

Choices for the 21st Century curricula are designed to make complex international issues understandable and meaningful for students. Using an innovative approach to student-centered instruction, Choices units develop critical thinking and civic judgment — essential ingredients of responsible citizenship.

Understanding the Significance of History: Each Choices unit provides students with a thorough introduction to the topic under consideration. Students gain an understanding of the historical background and the status of current issues. In this way, they see how history has shaped our world. With this foundation, students are prepared to thoughtfully consider a variety of perspectives on public policy.

Exploring Policy Alternatives: Each Choices unit is built around a framework of alternative policy options that challenges students to consider multiple perspectives and to think critically about the issue at hand. Students are best able to understand and analyze the options through a cooperative learning/role-play activity. In groups, students explore their assigned options and plan short presentations. The setting of the role-play may be a Congressional hearing, meeting of the National Security Council, or an election campaign forum. Student groups defend their policy options and, in turn, are challenged with questions from their classmates. The ensuing debate demands analysis and evaluation of the many conflicting values, interests, and priorities reflected in the options.

Exercising Civic Judgment: Armed with fresh insights from the role-play and debate, students are challenged to articulate original, coherent policy options that reflect their own values, priorities, and goals as individuals and citizens. Students' views can be expressed in letters to Congress or the White House, editorials for the school or community newspaper, persuasive speeches, or visual presentations.

Why Use the Choices Approach? Choices curricula are informed by current educational research about how students learn best. Studies have consistently demonstrated that students of all abilities learn best when they are actively engaged with the material rather than listening passively to a lecture. Student-centered instructional activities motivate students and develop higher-order thinking skills. However, some high school educators find the transition from lecture format to student-centered instruction difficult. Lecture is often viewed as the most efficient way to cover the required material. Choices curricula offer teachers a flexible resource for covering course material while actively engaging students and developing skills in critical thinking, persuasive writing, and informed citizenship. The instructional activities that are central to Choices units can be valuable components in any teacher's repertoire of effective teaching strategies. Each Choices unit includes student readings, a framework of policy options, suggested lesson plans, and resources for structuring cooperative learning, role-plays, and simulations. Students are challenged to:

- recognize relationships between history and current issues
- analyze and evaluate multiple perspectives on an issue
- understand the internal logic of a viewpoint
- engage in informed debate
- identify and weigh the conflicting values represented by different points of view
- reflect upon personal values and priorities surrounding an issue
- develop and articulate original viewpoints on an issue
- communicate in written and oral presentations
- collaborate with peers

Teachers who use Choices units say the collaboration and interaction that take place are highly motivating for students. Opportunities abound for students to contribute their individual talents to the group presentations in the form of political cartoons, slogans, posters, or characterizations. These cooperative learning lessons invite students to take pride in their own contributions and the group product, enhancing students' self-esteem and confidence as learners. Choices units offer students with diverse abilities and learning styles the opportunity to contribute, collaborate, and achieve.

Note to Teachers

Western civilization has always had a unique relationship with the Middle East. The West's religious impulse and political models were sparked by contact with the region. During the Crusades, exposure to the wealth and learning of Middle Eastern cities forced Europeans to acknowledge their own backwardness. With the rise of the West in the modern era, the Middle East was seen as the antithesis of Western progress and dynamism. Today, the region continues to maintain a potent grip on our imagination. For Americans, the oil resources of the Persian Gulf, our attachment to Israel, and fears about terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction have made the Middle East an increasingly critical area of U.S. involvement.

Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East analyzes the mix of interests and values that have drawn America into the Middle East. At a time when U.S. commitments are being redefined throughout the world, the unit asks high school students to consider the principles and assumptions driving America's presence in the Middle East. At the core of the unit is a framework of four distinct options for U.S. policy toward the Middle East. By exploring a spectrum of alternatives, students gain a deeper understanding of the values underlying contrasting policy recommendations.

The background reading prepares students to thoughtfully consider the complexities of America's relationship with the Middle East. Part I surveys the history of our country's involvement in the Middle East up to the Persian Gulf War. Part II examines the rise of political Islam and the critical issues that surfaced after the the Persian Gulf War. Prior to the unit, students should have a foundation in the history and geography of the Middle East, particularly with respect to the region's ethnic composition, natural resources, and religious landscape.

Suggested Fi e-Day Lesson Plan: The Teacher's Resource Book accompanying *Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East* contains a day-by-day lesson plan and student activities. The unit opens with a study of U.S. policy during the final weeks of the shah's rule over Iran. The second day of the lesson plan calls on students to assume the roles of key Middle Eastern leaders in evaluating America's impact on the Middle East. The third and fourth days engage students in a simulation in which they act as advocates for the four options. Finally, on the fifth day, students apply their own recommendations for U.S. policy to three hypothetical regional crises. You may also find the "Alternative Three-Day Lesson Plan" useful.

- **Alternative Study Guides:** Each section of background reading is accompanied by two distinct study guides. The standard study guide is designed to help students harvest the information provided in the background readings in preparation for tackling analysis and synthesis within classroom activities. The advanced study guide requires the student to tackle analysis and synthesis prior to class activities.

- **Vocabulary and Concepts:** The background reading in *Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East* addresses subjects that are complex and challenging. To help your students get the most out of the text, you may want to review with them "Key Terms" found in the Teacher's Resource Book (TRB) on page TRB-32 before they begin their assignment. A "Shifting Sand Issues Toolbox" is also included on page TRB-33. This provides additional information on key concepts of particular importance.

The lesson plans offered in *Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East* are provided as a guide. They are designed for traditional class periods of approximately 50 minutes. Those on block schedules will need to make adaptations. Many teachers choose to devote additional time to certain activities. We hope that these suggestions help you in tailoring the unit to fit the needs of your classroom.

Integrating This Unit into Your Curriculum

Units produced by the Choices for the 21st Century Education Program are designed to be integrated into a variety of social studies courses. Below are a few ideas about where *Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East* might fit into your curriculum.

The Geopolitics of Oil: For the countries of the industrialized world, national security has long been synonymous with access to oil. Many of the 20th century's wars and alliances have revolved around the contest for oil. Government officials, corporate executives, and military leaders have fixated on its significance. Since World War II, the importance of oil has transformed the Persian Gulf into one of the world's most strategically prized regions. *Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East* allows students to step back from our era's obsession with oil and take a broader look at its role in geopolitics. The subject carries added weight as alternative energy sources emerge and concern mounts about the impact of fossil fuels on the global environment.

Decline of the Ottoman Empire: Many of the forces that have shaped the modern Middle East were in fact unleashed during the last decades of the Ottoman empire. Nationalism, which entered the empire through the Balkans, eventually recast Turkish and Arab identity. The failure of Ottoman reformers to establish the rule of law and basic human rights doomed later efforts to introduce liberal, Western political models in the Middle East. The genocide of the empire's Armenian and Assyrian communities during World War I foreshadowed today's violent repression of the Kurds, Bahais, and other minorities. Finally, the emergence of pan-Islamism as a political factor in the Ottoman empire influenced the direction of the Islamist movements that were to follow.

Islam and the West: With the collapse of Soviet communism, many international observers have elevated Islam to the status of a global menace. A few scholars, most notably Samuel Huntington, have suggested that the civilizations of the West and the Islamic world are locked in fundamental conflict. Political leaders on both sides of the cultural divide have fanned the flames of tensions. At the same time, moderate voices have stepped up their efforts to promote reconciliation and mutual understanding. *Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East* provides students a starting point for studying the relationship between the West and the Islamic Middle East.

Superpower Rivalry: The Middle East served as the setting for many of the Cold War's most intriguing dramas. The 1967 Six-Day War and, in particular, the 1973 October War were largely a contest between American and Soviet weaponry. The competition for allies in the region fueled an arms race that continues today. In addition, many of the Middle East's most prominent political figures — such as Gamal Abd al-Nasser and Saddam Hussein — built their careers by turning the superpower rivalry to their advantage. *Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East* gives students an opportunity to re-examine U.S. efforts to counter Soviet influence in the Middle East. Special emphasis may be placed on exploring alternatives to America's Cold War strategy in the region.

Waging the Cold War in the Middle East

Objectives:

Students will:
- Identify America's interests in the Middle East during the Cold War.
- Analyze the significance of U.S. ties to the shah of Iran.
- Interpret the historical lessons raised by the fall of the shah.

Required Reading:

Before beginning the unit, students should have read Part I of the background reading in the student text (pages 1-16) and completed "Study Guide — Part I" (TRB 4-5) or "Advanced Study Guide — Part I" (TRB 6-7).

Suggestions:

Because Part I of the background reading is both lengthy and challenging, you may want to consider giving students more than one night to complete it. "Organizational Chart — Part I" (TRB-8) has been included to help students identify the main elements of U.S. involvement in Middle East.

Handouts:

- "The Fall of the Shah" (TRB 9-10)

In the Classroom:

1. *Identifying U.S. Interests* — Ask students to identify and assess the interests that defined U.S. policy toward the Middle East during the Cold War. For example, how did U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf region differ from those regarding Israeli security? What were the concerns and values underlying U.S. policy? Why did the Middle East become a flashpoint of superpower rivalry?

2. *Crisis in Context* — Distribute "The Fall of the Shah." Explain that the 1979 Iranian revolution was the leading setback for U.S. policy in the Middle East during the Cold War. Ask students to summarize the significance of America's alliance with the shah for our country's overall role in the Middle East. Why was the overthrow of the shah seen as a rejection of Westernization? Review the introduction to "The Fall of the Shah," emphasizing that Ambassador Sullivan's intent was to prompt a discussion of U.S. policy toward Iran within the Carter administration.

3. *"Thinking the Unthinkable"* — Instruct students to read the summary of Sullivan's cable and to review the "Questions for Consideration." Invite students to summarize Sullivan's assessment and recommendations. Note that the ambassador's principle fear was that an Islamist revolution would be a steppingstone to a communist takeover of Iran. What was Sullivan's view of the Islamist movement led by Ayatollah Khomeini? Why had Sullivan lost confidence in the shah's ability to hold on to power?

4. *Historical Lessons* — Call on students to evaluate the validity of Sullivan's assumptions. Was the ambassador's assessment of the Islamist movement correct? Should the United States have stood more firmly behind the shah or reached out earlier to establish ties with the Islamist movement? What lessons should be drawn from the fall of the shah? Note that Sullivan's cable awakened Carter to the possibility that the shah's regime might collapse. In response, the president fired off notes to his top foreign policy advisers, criticizing them for not keeping him better informed about the unrest in Iran. Carter, however, did little to change U.S. policy. Rather, the Carter administration continued to publicly express U.S. support for the shah until he fled Iran in mid-January 1979.

Homework:

Students should read Part II of the background reading in the student text (pages 17-29) and complete "Study Guide — Part II" (TRB 12-13) or "Advanced Study Guide — Part II" (TRB-14).

Name:

Study Guide — Part I

America's Role in the Middle East

1. What two events mark a sharp break with the past regarding U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East?

   a.

   b.

2. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, most Americans were introduced to the Middle East through the _____. The Middle East had been the _____ of civilization and the birthplace of _____, _____, and _____.

3. Fill in the chart below comparing competing pacts and promises in the Middle East during WWI.

The Agreement	Who agreed?	What did they agree to?
Sykes-Picot accord		
Balfour Declaration		
British Promises to Sharif Hussein		

4. During World War I, President Woodrow Wilson called for a postwar _____ _____ based on the "_____" of nations. At the _____ _____ Conference following the war, Wilson backed down on his defense of self-determination in order to maintain _____ among the_____ .

5. In 1920, the U.S. Senate rejected _____. Over the next two decades, U.S. foreign policy was to be marked by a mood of "_____" in which _____.

6. The weapons of conflict all run on fuel derived from _____. U.S. officials in World War II sought to ensure their country's access to _____. In 1943, President_____ began providing_____ to the _____monarchy, which was on the verge of _____ because of the war.

7. List three developments following World War II that affected U.S. policy in the Middle East.

   a.

   b.

   c.

7. Egypt's Gamal Abd al-_____ was the most prominent voice of Arab_____. He campaigned for "_____" the unification of Arabs into a single state. Nasser skillfully played the _____and the _____ off one another.

8. The Middle East has been the scene of numerous conflicts. Fill in the chart below based on the reading.

Conflict	Participants	Outcome of Conflict	U.S. and Soviet Role
Palestine—May 1948			
Suez Crisis—1956			
Six-Day War—1967			
October War—1973			

9. List three outcomes of the Camp David accords.

a.

b.

c.

10. List two ways that the United States helped Iraq during the Iran/Iraq war.

a.

b.

11. What is political Islam?

12. Why has political Islam found a strong audience in poor neighborhoods of large cities?

Name:

Advanced Study Guide — Part I

America's Role in the Middle East

1. Explain how the Persian Gulf War and the Arab-Israeli peace process have led to an expansion of U.S. involvement in the Middle East.

2. How did the Ottoman Empire's relationship with the West change from the 1500s to the 1800s?

3. How did World War I and the peace conference that followed shape the "outlines of today's Middle East"?

4. Why did World War II prompt U.S. leaders to pay greater attention to the oil resources of the Persian Gulf region?

5. Why did the Cold War elevate the importance of Saudi Arabia in U.S. foreign policy?

6. Why did the Zionist movement set the stage for long-term conflict in the Middle East and contribute to the rise of Arab nationalism?

7. What were the most important changes resulting from Israel's victory in the Six-Day War?

8. Why did the Arab states aim the "oil weapon" specifically at the United States? What was the economic impact of the 1973 oil crisis?

9. How did the October War pave the way to the Camp David accords? What was America's role in bringing about the peace settlement?

10. Why was the Islamist revolution in Iran seen as a serious setback for U.S. interests in the Middle East?

11. Why did the Iran-Iraq War fail to trigger a lasting crisis in the world oil market?

Day 1

Name:

Organizational Chart — Part I

America's Role in the Middle East

Instructions: During much of the 20th century, U.S. involvement in the Middle East revolved around oil, Israel, and containing the Soviet Union. Your assignment is to organize the key events featured in Part I of the background reading under these three headings. Pages numbers associated with the dates running down the left side of the worksheet are in parentheses.

	OIL	ISRAEL	CONTAINING THE SOVIET UNION
1914-1945 (pages 3-6)			(Not applicable)
1946-1973 (pages 7-12)			
1974-1989 (pages 12-15)			

The Fall of the Shah

Introduction: In the 1970s, the shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, was our country's most important ally in the Persian Gulf region. As the world's second-leading oil exporter, the shah dreamed of transforming his country into a great power. Both the shah and U.S. policymakers, however, misjudged the resentment and turmoil that was sparked by Iran's sudden wealth and the shah's efforts to modernize his country. By late 1978, Muslim religious leaders had mounted a broad-based protest movement that threatened to bring down the shah.

The excerpt* below captures a decisive moment in U.S. policy toward Iran. It was written by William Sullivan, the U.S. ambassador to Iran from 1977 to 1979. In the excerpt, Sullivan summarizes a cable he directed to top U.S. policymakers in Washington on November 9, 1978. Five days earlier, the shah had named General Gholem Reza Azhari, chief of staff of the Iranian armed forces, to head a military government. Much of Iran was paralyzed by labor strikes and demonstrations. In the United States, the administration of President Jimmy Carter was caught off-guard by the challenge to the shah. Sullivan's cable was intended to present a realistic picture of the situation in Iran and offer recommendations for U.S. policy. As you read the excerpt, identify the key arguments of Sullivan's assessment.

Cable to Washington — November 9, 1978

The setting

Shortly after General Azhari had taken office as prime minister, I reached the conclusion that his military government, in effect, represented the shah's last chance for survival. If it failed to restore law and order and if it did not succeed in resuming the industrial production in the country, the success of the [Islamist] revolution, I felt, was inevitable and we should face the consequences of that fact. On November 9, 1978, I wrote a cable setting forth some of those fundamental considerations and making recommendations for our future policy.

Assessing the situation

In that cable, which I entitled "Thinking the Unthinkable," I restated some fundamental cliches about Iran and examined how they were changing. For example, I pointed out the conventional wisdom that stability in Iran rested on two pillars — the monarchy and the Shi'a religion [the branch of Islam most widely followed in Iran]. I noted that, for the preceding fifteen years, the religious pillar had been largely subordinate to the monarchic. The changes in the vitality of the religious side were manifest, but it was necessary to examine what was happening on the monarchic side.

There, it was clear that the shah's public support had shrunk dramatically. His only real strength came from the military....

However, I went on, even that relationship had changed with the installation of a military government. It had been converted into a situation that reflected the strength of the military — "which currently supports the shah." I felt that these altered circumstances required us to examine the relationship, both actual and potential, between the military and the religious.

In this examination, I argued that the relationship would be determined by the success that the Azhari government would have in breaking the religious grip over the economy that was manifested by the strikes and civil-disobedience campaigns they [the Islamist leaders] were directing. I felt that, even if the military succeeded, the results would be a continuation of tension and an increase in terrorism.

If on the other hand, the military failed to dominate the religious, then we should, I thought, examine the consequences for United States interests that might result from an accommodation between the two institutions....

*Excerpted from *Mission to Iran*, by William H. Sullivan.

Name:

U.S. policy options

In these lines, I posited a situation in which not only the shah but most of the senior Iranian military officers would leave the country. Understandings about the nature of a successor regime would be reached between the religious leader and the new, younger military leadership. In such understandings, Ayatollah Khomeini would have to choose a government headed by moderate figures.... Arrangements would have to be made for an orderly series of elections to produce a constituent assembly, a new constitution, and eventually a parliament.

My assumption was that the religious leadership, including Khomeini, might accept such an arrangement because it would have given them their essential objective — the elimination of the shah — avoided a bloodbath, and endowed them with armed forces willing to maintain law and order on behalf of the new regime.

From our point of view, it would be satisfactory because it would avoid chaos, ensure the continued integrity of the country, preclude a radical leadership, and effectively block Soviet domination of the Persian Gulf. In these circumstances, the major losses, as I saw them, would be a reduction in the intimacy of our military and security relations, a shift on Iran's part from a pro-Israeli to an anti-Zionist position, and a certain aloofness in our overall dealings.

Questions for consideration

1. According to Ambassador Sullivan, what were the two most important "pillars" of the Iranian political system?

2. Why did Sullivan believe that the relationship between Iran's military and religious leaders was the key factor in the country's crisis?

3. Why did Sullivan suggest that the United States should consider ending its support of the shah?

4. According to Sullivan, how would U.S. interests in Iran be harmed by the fall of the shah?

Views from the Middle East

Objectives:

Students will:
- Analyze the U.S. role in the Middle East from a Middle Eastern perspective.
- Explore the goals and concerns of prominent Middle Eastern leaders.
- Collaborate with classmates to develop a group presentation.

Suggestions:

If time permits, this lesson may be done over two class periods.

Required Reading:

Students should have read Part II of the background reading in the student text (pages 17-29) and completed "Study Guide — Part II" (TRB-12-13) or "Advanced Study Guide — Part II" (TRB-14).

Handouts:

- "Middle East Summit — Profiles of the Leaders" (TRB 15-17) to appropriate small groups
- "Middle East Summit — Organizing Your Presentation" (TRB-18)
- "Middle East Summit — Evaluation Form" (TRB-19)

In the Classroom:

1. *Review* — Call on students to review Part II of the background reading to explain how the U.S. role in the Middle East has changed since the Persian Gulf War. What are America's most important connections to the region? Which issues have dominated the U.S. policy agenda?

2. *Defining Roles* — Divide the class into seven groups. Assign each group the responsibility of representing one of the seven Middle East leaders featured in "Middle East Summit — Profiles of the Leaders." Distribute the appropriate section of "Middle East Summit — Profiles of the Leaders" to each group. Distribute "Middle East Summit — Organizing Your Presentation" to all seven groups. Explain that the groups will take part in a summit of Middle Eastern leaders to evaluate the U.S. role in the region. Emphasize that each group must faithfully reflect the views of the leader it has been assigned. After the groups read the profiles of their leaders, they should answer the questions in "Middle East Summit — Organizing Your Presentation."

3. *Comparing Perspectives* — Once the groups have completed their preparations, call on group spokespersons to deliver their presentations. ("Middle East Summit — Evaluation Form" is designed to enable students to record the main points of the presentations.) Encourage the groups to analyze other presentations. For example, how does the perspective of King Fahd differ from that of Ayatollah Khamenei? How do domestic political factors influence the views of Hosni Mubarak or Bashar Assad? Which leaders favor a high level of U.S. involvement in the Middle East? Which leaders want the United States to withdraw from the region? How should the viewpoints emerging from the simulation affect U.S. policy toward the region?

4. *Regional Politics* — Note that a meeting of the seven countries represented in the simulation has never taken place and is unlikely to occur in the foreseeable future. Call on students to identify the ideological, cultural, religious, economic, and personal factors that contribute to the Middle East's web of rivalries and alliances. For example, why have Turkey and Israel developed closer ties in recent years? What accounts for the enmity between Syria and Iraq? How has U.S. involvement shaped Middle Eastern politics?

Name:

Study Guide — Part II

Weighing U.S. Priorities in the Middle East

1. List two ways the Soviet Union responded to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

   a.

   b.

2. President George Bush spoke of a "_____" in which the leading powers would work together to prevent _____ and enforce the _____ internationally.

3. List two outcomes of the Persian Gulf War.

   a.

   b.

4. Fill in the chart below describing Israel's relationship with its neighbors. Be sure to include issues that have been resolved and issues that remain to be resolved in the relationship.

Neighbor	Status of Relationship
Palestinian Authority:	
Jordan:	
Syria:	
Lebanon:	

5. List three reasons why Israel has commanded a special position in U.S. foreign policy.

   a.

   b.

   c.

6. Describe the purpose of the U.S. policy of "dual-containment."

7. List three conditions the United Nations imposed on Iraq after the Gulf War.

   a.

   b.

   c.

8. Although economic_____ have not brought about Saddam Hussein's _____, they have prevented him from reconstructing his arsenal of _____. They have alsprompted accusations that the United States is aggravating the _____ of the _____ people. According to estimates by the UN, _____ Iraqi_____ die each month because of _____ and disease attributable to the_____.

9. U.S. policymakers have paid less attention to promoting _____ and _____ in the Middle East. In other parts of the world, the United States often determines_____, _____, and other aspects of foreign policy on the basis of political reform.

10. List two reasons why the Middle East is so important for oil production.

    a.

    b.

Name:

Advanced Study Guide — Part II

Weighing U.S. Priorities in the Middle East

1. What were the main considerations behind President Bush's decision to go to war against Iraq in January 1991? How did changes in international relations influence his response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait?

2. Why has America's growing military presence in the Middle East generated controversy among both Arabs and Americans?

3. How did the Persian Gulf War open the door to resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict?

4. What are the main obstacles to resolving the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians?

5. How has the United States sought to contain the influence of Iran and Iraq? What have been the main drawbacks of America's strategy?

6. What are the prospects for another oil crisis in the coming years?

Middle East Summit — Profiles of the Leaders

Saddam Hussein — President of Iraq

Country Profile	
Population:	23 mil.
GDP:	$59 bil.
Per capita GDP:	$2,700
Value of exports:	$12.7 bil.
Main exports:	Oil, fertilizer
Troop strength:	383,000

Born in 1937, you joined the nationalist *Ba'ath* (Renaissance) Party as a young man. After participating in a failed assassination attempt against the Iraqi prime minister, you were forced to flee to Egypt, where you attended law school. You returned to Iraq in 1963 after the *Ba'athists* took power, but a few months later were imprisoned when the new regime was overthrown. After escaping prison, you helped lead another coup that restored the *Ba'ath* Party to power in 1968. By 1979, you had concentrated state power in your hands. An extensive secret police network helped you stamp out opposition. In foreign policy, you sought to establish yourself as the leader of the Arab world. In 1980, you invaded Iran to take advantage of the chaos caused by Iran's Islamist revolution. The war dragged on for eight years and undermined your plans for economic development. Nonetheless, you continued to build up the Iraqi army. In 1990, you overran your oil-rich neighbor, Kuwait. The international response, led by the United States, caught you by surprise. You refused to withdraw from Kuwait, however, and in early 1991 suffered a devastating military defeat in the Persian Gulf War. In the weeks following the conflict, you rallied the remainder of your army to put down uprisings within Iraq by Kurds and Shi'ites. UN economic sanctions continue to weigh heavily on your country. You hope that divisions within the international community will eventually cause the UN to lift the sanctions without insisting on inspections for weapons of mass destruction. You are concerned that the aftermath of the September 11 attacks may prompt a United States military strike against your country.

Ahmet Necdet Sezer— President of Turkey

Country Profile	
Population:	66 mil.
GDP:	$409 bil.
Per capita GDP:	$6,200
Value of exports:	$26 bil.
Main exports:	Textiles, food
Troop strength:	639,000

Born in 1941, you were elected as President by the parliament in May 2000. Prior to your election you were the chief justice of Turkey's highest court. You attended law school in Turkey and became a judge the year of your graduation—1962. As chief justice, you favored the repeal of laws that limit free speech. Since becoming president, you have vowed to preserve Turkey's secular system and to embed democracy in Turkey's political structure. However, your belief in the rule of law and human rights could make your relationship with Turkey's powerful military difficult. You have also presided during a period of rapid economic growth. Your country's future looks promising. The European Union trade bloc has agreed to consider Turkey as a candidate to join the club. Turkey's long troubled relationship with Greece has shown signs of improving. At home, Islamists have emerged as a leading political force. They have criticized Turkey's focus on the West and new military ties to Israel. Although you have stressed the value of preserving a secular state, you recognize that their appeal has deep roots in your country. Finally, Turkey's southeast remains a battleground between the military and Kurdish guerrillas.

Ariel Sharon— Prime Minister of Israel

Country Profile	
Population:	5.8 mil.
GDP:	$105 bil.
Per capita GDP:	$18,300
Value of exports:	$23.5 bil.
Main exports:	Machinery, cut diamonds
Troop strength:	175,000

Born in 1928, you attended Hebrew University in Jerusalem and then received a law degree from Tel Aviv University. During your career in the military you had unrivalled success on the battlefield leading Israeli armored forces in the 1967 and 1973 wars. Your military career has also been filled with controversy. In 1953, your elite anti-terrorist unit killed 69 villagers in the Jordanian-ruled settlement of Qibya in retaliation for the killings of three Israeli civilians. Some of the villagers were women and children. You later expressed regret for the incident. While you were defense minister in 1982, an Israeli commission of inquiry held you indirectly responsible for the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians by Christian Phalangist forces in refugee camps in Lebanon. Before becoming prime minister, you held five cabinet posts. You initiated the policy of building settlements in Gaza and the West Bank on key hilltops and crossroads as well as Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. You want to keep Jerusalem united and under Israel's control, retain the Jordan Valley, and keep Israeli settlements where they are. You will not conduct negotiations as long as violence continues. You believe, that Israel's alliance with the United States is important enough to weather any difficulties. Your position has been helped by a healthy economy, but you face continual challenges in your own Parliament. Israel continues to receive $3 billion annually from Washington in foreign aid.

Fahd — King of Saudi Arabia

Country Profile	
Population:	22 mil.
GDP:	$191 bil.
Per capita GDP:	$9,000
Value of exports:	$48 bil.
Main exports:	Oil
Troop strength:	106,000

Born in 1923, one of King Ibn Saud's forty-four sons, you grew up surrounded by privilege and wealth. In 1953, you were appointed education minister and created a system of public education for your country. Over the next two decades, you established a reputation as a practical-minded modernizer. With the accession of King Khalid to the throne in 1975, you were given broad control over Saudi Arabia's economic and foreign policies. Since 1982, you have served as king. Under your leadership, Saudi Arabia's economy has been largely managed by Western-educated specialists. In foreign policy, you have favored close relations with the United States. During the Persian Gulf War, you lent critical military, political, and financial support to the campaign against Iraq. Although Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil exporter, your country's soaring population growth and rising defense spending have strained the Saudi budget. At home, Islamist leaders have increasingly criticized your ties to the West and the corruption of the royal clan. Beyond your borders, you view Iraq, Iran, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as threats to Saudi security.

Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamanei — Spiritual Leader of Iran

Country Profile	
Population:	65 mil.
GDP:	$348 bil.
Per capita GDP:	$5,300
Value of exports:	$12.2 bil.
Main exports:	Oil, carpets
Troop strength:	513,000

Born in 1939, you began pursuing religious studies as a teenager. In 1958, you became a follower of the Ayatollah Rohollah Khomeini and joined the Islamist movement opposing the shah's modernization program. During the 1960s and 1970s, you were repeatedly imprisoned for plotting to overthrow the shah. With the triumph of the Islamist revolution in 1979, Khomeini appointed you to the Council of the Islamic Revolution. After barely surviving a terrorist bombing attack in 1981 against the ruling Islamic Republic Party, you were elected president by a large majority. In 1989, you were chosen supreme spiritual leader following the death of Khomeini. Your position makes you the most powerful political figure in Iran, with the authority to

overrule government decisions. Since 1989, you have often butted heads with presidents Hashemi Rafsanjani and Mohammed Khatami. As a conservative, you oppose their efforts to expand economic ties with the West and ease Islamic social restrictions. U.S. President George W. Bush has called your country part of an axis of evil, which has heightened popular sentiment against the United States.

Hosni Mubarak — President of Egypt

Country Profile	
Population:	68 mil.
GDP:	$200 bil.
Per capita GDP:	$3,000
Value of exports:	$4.6 bil.
Main exports:	Oil, cotton
Troop strength:	440,000

Born in 1928, you were trained as a military pilot and are credited with the impressive performance of the Egyptian air force in the opening days of the October War against Israel in 1973. President Anwar al-Sadat promoted you to the top rank of the air force in 1974 and in 1975 named you vice-president. You became president after Sadat's assassination in 1981. Under your presidency, Egypt has ended its isolation from the rest of the Arab world. Compared to Sadat, you have been quicker to criticize Israel. During the Persian Gulf War, Egypt was a key ally in the U.S. coalition against Iraq. Since the war, you have helped broker agreements between Israel and the Palestinians. The United States views you as an important source of peace and stability in the region. Egypt ranks as the second-leading recipient of American foreign aid, amounting to $2.1 billion a year. Your close ties with the United States, however, have sparked a backlash at home. An Islamist movement has gained strength in recent years, staging dramatic terrorist acts that have harmed Egypt's tourism industry. You insist that Egypt is not ready for democracy and have responded to the Islamist threat by cracking down against a broad range of opponents.

Bashar al-Assad — President of Syria

Country Profile	
Population:	16 mil.
GDP:	$42 bil.
Per capita GDP:	$2,500
Value of exports:	$3.3 bil.
Main exports:	Oil, food
Troop strength:	421,000

Born in 1966, you are the son of Hafez al-Assad, the President of Syria for thirty years. Your father began grooming you to succeed him as president after your older brother's death in an automobile accident in 1994. Prior to that you studied eye medicine in London. You are a member of the Alawite Islamic sect—a minority in Syria. Before becoming president, you were a colonel in Syria's armed forces. You were also head of the Syrian Computer Society and oversaw the introduction of limited internet access to Lebanon. Your father was defense minister in 1967 when Syria's armed forces lost the Golan Heights to Israel in the Six-Day War. In 1970, your father seized control of the country. With Soviet assistance, he strengthened Syria's military. At home, he ruthlessly smashed opposition to his regime and appointed his fellow Alawites to many of the key positions in his government. During the Lebanese civil war, your father established Syrian control over much of eastern Lebanon. You contend that Syria's presence is still needed to maintain Lebanon's stability. Until the Persian Gulf War, U.S. policymakers viewed Syria as a sponsor of terrorism and a threat to peace. Syria's participation in the coalition against Iraq, however, resulted in new ties between Syria and the United States. At America's urging, Syria has entered peace negotiations with Israel. You insist that Israel must give up control of the Golan Heights before Syria will agree to peace.

Name:

Middle East Summit — Organizing Your Presentation

Instructions: Your group has been called on to represent one of seven Middle Eastern leaders at a regional summit. The summit will consider the role of the United States in the Middle East. Your group should organize a three-to-five minute presentation from the perspective of the leader you have been assigned. Answering the questions below will help you develop your presentation. You should also review the background reading to gain a deeper insight into the challenges confronting your leader.

1. From the perspective of the leader you represent, how has U.S. involvement in the Middle East since World War II affected the region?

2. Summarize your country's current relationship with the United States. How has it changed since the Persian Gulf War? Has it changed since September 11, 2001?

3. What are the most important issues currently facing your government?

4. What changes would you like to see in U.S. policy toward the Middle East?

Middle East Summit — Evaluation Form

Instructions: Use this worksheet to record the main points of the group presentations.

1. Summarize the attitudes of the Middle Eastern leaders toward the United States.

Saddam Hussein

Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamanei

Ahmet Necdet Sezer

Hosni Mubarak

Ariel Sharon

Bashar Assad

King Fahd

2. Summarize the main domestic concerns of the Middle Eastern leaders.

Saddam Hussein

Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamanei

Ahmet Necdet Sezer

Hosni Mubarak

Ariel Sharon

Bahsar Assad

King Fahd

Middle Eastern Literature

Objectives:

Students will:

- Assess the interplay among literature, politics, and culture in the Middle East.
- Analyze the political content of selections from modern Middle Eastern fiction.
- Articulate the values and attitudes of fictional characters.

Required Reading:

Students should have read "Middle Eastern Society through Literature" in the student text (pages 39-43) and completed "Study Guide — Optional Reading" (TRB-21).

In the Classroom:

1. Cultural Comparisons — Call on students to share their impressions of the excerpts they read. Where they able to empathize with the concerns and hopes of the main characters? Are the settings and plots comprehensible for American readers? How do the styles and themes of the excerpts compare to those of American fiction?

2. Probing for Political Meaning — Emphasize that literature in the modern Middle East is often a vehicle for political expression. Call on students to extract the political meaning of the excerpts they read. For example, how do Ghodsi Ghazinur's feelings about Iranian foreign policy come across in *Aboud's Drawings*? What is Yehoshua's view of the direction of Israel's development?

3. Exploring Viewpoints — Form groups of three or four students. Assign each group one of the four main characters featured in the optional reading (i.e., Morteza, Dafi, Usama, or Hamit Agha). Call on the groups to write a brief monologue from the perspective of their assigned characters. They should focus on the attitudes of their characters toward their respective societies. Suggest that students concentrate on current controversies. For example, what is Morteza's opinion of Iran's Islamist revolution? How does Dafi feel about the prospects for peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors?

4. Promoting Dialogue — Ask the groups to present their monologues to the class. Encourage dialogue among the characters. For example, how do the contradictions in Palestinian society apparent to Usama compare to those observed by Dafi regarding Israeli society? How do the expectations and concerns of Hamit Agha differ from those of Morteza? What attitudes do the characters share?

Name: Optional Lesson

Study Guide — Optional Reading

Middle Eastern Society through Literature

1. How does Morteza's attitude toward war change in the course of *Aboud's Drawings*? How is Morteza likely to react when the time comes for him to go to war?

2. What is the attitude of Dafi toward her math teacher's death? How has her school's emphasis on patriotism influenced her outlook?

3. Why does the exchange between the bread seller and the affluent businessman illustrate the contradictions facing Palestinians living under Israeli occupation? Why is Usama especially troubled by the confrontation?

4. What does the breakdown of the tractor in *Civilization's Spare Part* say about Turkey's modernization effort? What does the future likely hold for Hamit Agha and his fellow small farmers?

5. Which of the four excerpts gave you the most insight into Middle Eastern society? Explain your reasoning.

Role Playing the Four Options: Organization and Preparation

Objectives:

Students will:

- Analyze the issues that frame the current debate on U.S. policy toward the Middle East.
- Identify the core underlying values of the options.
- Integrate the arguments and beliefs of the options and the background reading into a persuasive, coherent presentation.
- Work cooperatively within groups to organize effective presentations.

Handouts:

- "Presenting Your Option" (TRB-23) for option groups
- "Expressing Key Values" (TRB-24) for option groups
- "Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate" (TRB-25) for committee members

Note: Students will also be using the options in the student text (pages 30-38).

In the Classroom:

1. Planning for Group Work — In order to save time in the classroom, form student groups before beginning Day Three. During the class period of Day Three, students will be preparing for the Day Four simulation. Remind them to incorporate the background reading into the development of their presentations and questions.

2a. Option Groups — Form four groups of four students. Assign an option to each group. Distribute "Presenting Your Option" and "Expressing Key Values" to the four option groups. Inform students that each option group will be called on in Day Four to present the case for its assigned option to members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate. Explain that option groups should follow the instructions in "Presenting Your Option." Note that the option groups should begin by assigning each member a role.

2b. Committee Members — The remainder of the class will serve as members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate. Distribute "Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate" to each committee member. While the option groups are preparing their presentations, members of the Committee on Foreign Relations should develop cross-examination questions for Day Four. (See "Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate.") Remind committee members that they are expected to turn in their questions at the end of the simulation.

Suggestions:

In smaller classes, other teachers or administrators may be invited to serve as members of the committee. In larger classes, additional roles — such as those of newspaper reporter, lobbyist, or political consultant — may be assigned to students.

Extra Challenge:

Ask the option groups to design a poster or a political cartoon illustrating the best case for their options.

Homework:

Students should complete preparations for the simulation.

Presenting Your Option

Preparing Your Presentation

Your Assignment: Your group has been called on to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate. Your assignment is to persuade the committee members that your option should be the basis for U.S. policy toward the Middle East. You will be evaluated on how well you present your option.

Organizing Your Group: Each member of your group will take a specific role. Below is a brief explanation of the responsibilities for each role.

1. *Spokesperson:* Your job is to explain the option of your group to the Committee on Foreign Relations in a three-to-five minute presentation. In making your presentation, you will receive help from the other members of your group. You should include arguments from their areas of expertise. Keep in mind, though, that you are expected to take the lead in organizing your group. Read your option and review the background reading to build a strong case for your option. The "Expressing Key Values" worksheet will help you organize your thoughts.

2. *U.S. Foreign Policy Adviser:* Your job is to explain why your option best serves the foreign policy goals and interests of the United States. Carefully read your option, and then review Part II of the background reading. Make sure that your area of expertise is reflected in the presentation of your group. The "Expressing Key Values" worksheet will help you organize your thoughts.

3. *Arab-Israeli Conflict Specialist:* Your job is to explain why your option best serves U.S. interests regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict. Carefully read your option, and then review the background reading. Pay close attention to the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the peace process that began after the Persian Gulf War. Make sure that your area of expertise is reflected in the presentation of your group. The "Expressing Key Values" worksheet will help you organize your thoughts.

4. *Persian Gulf Specialist:* Your job is to explain why your option best serves U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf. Carefully read your option, and then review the background reading. Pay close attention to the history of U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf and the impact of the Persian Gulf War on the region. Make sure that your area of expertise is reflected in the presentation of your group. The "Expressing Key Values" worksheet will help you organize your thoughts.

Making Your Case

After your preparations are completed, your group will deliver a three-to-five minute presentation to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The "Expressing Key Values" worksheet and other notes may be used, but each group member should speak clearly and convincingly. During the presentations, you should try to identify the weak points of the competing options. After all of the groups have presented their options, members of the Senate committee will ask you cross-examination questions. Any member of your group may respond during the cross-examination period.

Name:

Expressing Key Values

Values play a key role when defining the broad parameters of public policy. What do we believe about ourselves? What matters most to us? When strongly held values come into conflict, which is most important?

The term "values" is not easy to define. Most often, we think of values in connection with our personal lives. Our attitudes toward our families, friends, and communities are a reflection of our personal values. Values play a critical role in our civic life as well. In the United States, our country's political system and foreign policy have been shaped by a wide range of values. Since our nation's beginnings a commitment to freedom, democracy, and individual liberty have been a cornerstone of our national identity. At the same time, the high value many Americans place on justice, equality, and respect for the rights of others rings loudly throughout U.S. history.

For most of our country's existence, the impulse to spread American values beyond our borders was outweighed by the desire to remain independent of foreign entanglements. Since World War II, however, the United States has played a larger role in world affairs than any other nation. At times, American leaders have emphasized the values of human rights and cooperation. On other occasions, the values of stability and security have been stressed.

Some values fit together well. Others are in conflict. Americans are constantly being forced to choose among competing values in our ongoing debate about foreign policy. Each of the four options in this unit revolves around a distinct set of values. The opening paragraphs of your assigned option offer a description of a policy direction grounded in distinct values. Your job is to identify and explain the most important values underlying your option. These values should be clearly expressed by every member of your group. This worksheet will help you organize your thoughts.

1. What are the two most important values underlying your option?

   a.

   b.

2. According to the values of your option, what should be the role of the United States in the world?

3. Why should the values of your option be the guiding force for U.S. policy toward the Middle East?

Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate

Hearing on U.S. Policy toward the Middle East

Your Role

As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate, you consider issues relating to our country's foreign policy. As you know, the Middle East has occupied an important place on the U.S. foreign policy agenda for over half a century. Since the end of the Cold War, the region has attracted increased attention, even as America has scaled back its involvement in other parts of the world. These hearings will introduce you to four distinct approaches to U.S. policy toward the Middle East.

Your Assignment

While the four option groups are organizing their presentations, you should prepare two questions regarding each of the options. Your teacher will collect these questions at the end of Day Four.

Your questions should be challenging and critical. For example, a good question for Option 1 might be:

> *Will focusing on America's oil interests in the Middle East tarnish our country's international reputation for leadership?*

On Day Four, the four option groups will present their positions. After their presentations are completed, your teacher will call on you and your fellow committee members to ask questions. The "Evaluation Form" you receive is designed for you to record your impressions of the option groups. Part I should be filled out in class after the option groups make their presentations. Part II should be completed as homework. After this activity is concluded, you may be called on to explain your evaluation of the option groups.

Role Playing the Four Options: Debate and Discussion

Objectives:

Students will:

- Articulate the leading values that frame the debate on U.S. policy toward the Middle East.
- Explore, debate, and evaluate multiple perspectives on U.S. policy toward the Middle East.
- Sharpen rhetorical skills through debate and discussion.
- Cooperate with classmates in staging a persuasive presentation.

Handouts:

- "Evaluation Form" (TRB-27) for the committee members

In the Classroom:

1. *Setting the Stage* — Organize the room so that the four option groups face a row of desks reserved for the Committee on Foreign Relations. Distribute "Evaluation Form" to the committee members. Instruct members of the committee to fill out the first part of their "Evaluation Form" during the course of the period. The second part of the worksheet should be completed as homework.

2. *Managing the Simulation* — Explain that the simulation will begin with three-to-five minute presentations by the spokespersons for the option groups. Encourage the spokespersons to speak clearly and convincingly.

3. *Guiding Discussion* — Following the presentations, invite members of the Committee on Foreign Relations to ask cross-examination questions. Make sure that each committee member has an opportunity to ask at least one question. The questions should be evenly distributed among all four option groups. If time permits, encourage members of the option groups to challenge the positions of the competing groups. During cross-examination, allow any option group member to respond. (As an alternative approach, permit cross-examination following the presentation of each option.)

Homework:

Students should read each of the four options in the student text (pages 30-38), then moving beyond these options they should fill out "Focusing Your Thoughts" (TRB-29) and complete "Your Option Five" (TRB-30).

Evaluation Form

Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate

Part I

What was the most persuasive argument presented in favor of this option?	What was the most persuasive argument presented against this option?
Option 1	*Option 1*
Option 2	*Option 2*
Option 3	*Option 3*
Option 4	*Option 4*

Part II

Which group presented its option most effectively? Explain your answer.

Weighing Recommendations for U.S. Policy

Objectives:

Students will:

- Articulate guidelines for U.S. policy based on personally held values and historical understanding.
- Apply values and beliefs to hypothetical crises in the Middle East.
- Compare and contrast values and assumptions with classmates.

Required Reading:

Students should have read each of the four options in the student text (pages 28-36) and completed "Focusing Your Thoughts" (TRB-29) and complete "Your Option Five" (TRB-30).

Handouts:

- "Coping with Crisis" (TRB-31)

In the Classroom:

1. *Analyzing Beliefs* — Call on members of the Senate committee to share their evaluations of the option groups. Which arguments were most convincing? Which beliefs were most appealing? To what extent did the options address the concerns of Americans? Invite students to summarize their own options. To which interests and values did they attach the greatest importance? How would their policy recommendations change U.S. involvement in the Middle East? Ask students to identify the beliefs in "Focusing Your Thoughts" that they most strongly support.

2. *Applying Student Options* — Distribute "Coping with Crisis." Lead the class in reading the first hypothetical crisis. Call on the students who earlier presented their answers to "Your Option Five" to respond to the scenario from the perspective of their options. Invite other students to assess the responses. Are they consistent with the principles that the students articulated earlier? What are the potential threats and opportunities posed by the crisis? How would U.S. leaders, past and present, respond to the crisis? Encourage other students to challenge the views of their classmates. Review the two remaining hypothetical crises, inviting participation from the entire class.

Suggestions:

Allow students to work in pairs or small groups before sharing their responses to the hypothetical crises.

Extra Challenge:

As homework, instruct students to write a letter to a member of Congress or to President Bush expressing their views on U.S. policy toward the Middle East. The first part of the letter should summarize the ideas expressed in the first two questions of "Your Option Five." In the second part, students should offer their recommendations for U.S. policy toward pressing issues in the Middle East.

Encourage students to explore the local dimension of the debate on U.S. policy toward the Middle East. For example, students could be asked to contact organizations that have a deeply rooted interest in U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Business interests with connections to the Middle East, such as energy companies, are often active in the foreign policy arena. Ethnic organizations, particularly Jewish-American and Arab-American groups, also seek to make their voices heard. In addition, students, scholars, and immigrants from the Middle East may offer a source of insight into the region.

Focusing Your Thoughts

Instructions: You have had an opportunity to consider four options for U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Now it is your turn to look at each of the options from your own perspective. Try each one on for size. Think about how the options address your concerns and hopes. You will find that each has its own risks and trade-offs, advantages and disadvantages. After you complete this worksheet, you will be asked to develop your own option on U.S. policy toward the Middle East.

Ranking the Options

Which of the options below do you prefer? Rank the options from "1" to "4," with "1" being your first choice.

___ **Option 1: Police a Rough Neighborhood**

___ **Option 2: Eye on the Prize**

___ **Option 3: Promote Western Values**

___ **Option 4: Break Free of Entanglements**

Beliefs

Considering the statements below will help you answer the first three questions of "Your Option Five." Rate each of the statements below according to your personal beliefs:

1 = Strongly Support 3 = Oppose 5 = Undecided
2 = Support 4 = Strongly Oppose

___ All countries are capable of making progress toward democracy, human rights, and tolerance.

___ Meddling in the local affairs of other countries is counter-productive and dangerous.

___ Economic interests should be the driving force behind U.S. foreign policy.

___ In international relations, reliable friends and allies are America's most valuable asset.

___ The United States has a moral obligation to promote the political values and freedoms that we cherish around the world.

___ Political disputes and cultural differences should not prevent Americans from doing business with other countries.

___ The greatest threats facing the United States are all at home: poverty, mediocre schools, crime, and an inadequate health care system.

___ America's enemies can be contained only if we remain strong and vigilant.

Creating Your Own Option

Your next assignment is to create an option that reflects your own beliefs and opinions. You may borrow heavily from one option, or you may combine ideas from two or three options. Or you may take a new approach altogether. There are, of course, no perfect solutions. And there is no right or wrong answer. Rather, you should strive to craft an option that is logical and persuasive. Be careful of contradictions. For example, we should not launch an effort to promote democracy in the Middle East without expecting to upset our relations with the Arab kingdoms of the Persian Gulf.

Name:

Your Option Five

Instructions: In this exercise, you will offer your own recommendations for U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Your responses to "Focusing Your Thoughts" should help you identify the guiding principles of your proposal.

1. What values and interests should guide U.S. policy toward the Middle East?

2. Which issues in the Middle East deserve the most attention from the United States?

3. What specific policies should the United States pursue toward the Middle East? (Use the policy steps featured in the options as a guide.)

4. What are the two strongest arguments opposing your option?

   a.

   b.

5. What are the two strongest arguments supporting your option?

   a.

   b.

Coping with Crisis

Instructions: The modern Middle East is known for its unpredictability and explosiveness. In this exercise, you are asked to decide how the United States should respond to three hypothetical crises in the region. You should use your answers to the "Your Option Five" worksheet as a guide to developing your recommendations.

Crisis #1 — Saudi king under siege

Followers of an Islamist movement have launched a wave of labor strikes in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia. The strikes, which have won broad support among both local and foreign Muslim workers, have cut Saudi oil production in half over the past two weeks. Prices in the world market have already jumped $5 a barrel since the labor unrest began. The leaders of the Islamist movement have announced that they are seeking to overthrow the Saudi government. They charge that the Saudi royal family is corrupt and out-of-touch. They pledge to install a new leadership that better represents the will of the people. Reports indicate that the movement has received extensive support from Iran. Saudi Arabia's King Fahd has vowed to use his army to smash the challenge to his rule. So far, the Islamists have not threatened U.S. military forces in Saudi Arabia.

How should the United States respond?

Crisis #2 — Unrest Spreads

After a series of suicide attacks that have killed hundreds of Israeli citizens, Ariel Sharon, Prime Minister of Israel, has declared an end to contact with the Palestinian Authority. He has ordered the Palestinians to give up their weapons. The Israeli military has reimposed direct control over West Bank cities and moved into the Gaza Strip. Fighting is raging in the streets. Israeli tanks have also reoccupied the southern region of Lebanon and launched air-strikes against guerrilla bases. Violence has threatened to spread throughout the region.

Other leaders in the Middle East have called upon the United States to act.

How should the United States respond?

Crisis #3 — Revolt challenges Saddam Hussein

Iraqi ruler Saddam Hussein has ordered elite army units to put down a large-scale revolt led by Shi'ites in southern Iraq. The troop movements are a clear violation of UN sanctions, which prohibit Saddam from strengthening his military presence in the southern part of Iraq. Iraqi warplanes, however, have yet to violate the no-fly zone in southern Iraq. Iraqi opposition sources indicate that several top military leaders have refused to obey Saddam's orders to attack the rebels. The opposition sources claim that Saddam may not be able to hold on to power if the revolt spreads. Meanwhile, the Shi'ite religious leaders who instigated the uprising reportedly have close ties to their fellow Shi'ites within the Iranian government.

How should the United States respond?

Key Terms

Part I: America's Role in the Middle East

containing Communism
balance of power
U.S. interests
Industrial Revolution
colonies
international system
self-determination
isolationism
oil reserves
monarchy
superpower
Cold War
Zionism
nationalism
Soviet influence
diplomacy
oil embargo
military assistance
world oil market
imported oil
OPEC
economic output
inflation
international peacekeeping

Part II: Weighing U.S. Priorities in the Middle East

economic recovery
ally
rule of law
coalition
chemical weapons
exports
human rights
Westernized
dual-containment
economic sanctions
air strikes
weapons of mass destruction
full statehood
militants

Religion in the Arab-Israeli Conflict: The Arab-Israeli conflict centers on a small piece of land in the Middle East no larger than the state of New Jersey. This area, which stretches from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordan River, is referred to either by its Latin name of Palestine, or the Hebrew name of Eretz Israel. Arabs, Christians, and Jews have religious ties to this land.

The current conflict is not primarily a religious battle, but a political battle over competing national aspirations. Nonetheless, to comprehend the modern conflict an understanding of these religious ties is important. Religious beliefs still carry great weight in today's secular and political life in the Middle East, making it difficult for some who value these ties to compromise over their claims to the land.

Three of the world's great religions—Judaism, Christianity and Islam—developed in the Middle East. Each of these religions is monotheistic, which means that its followers believe in only one god. Believers in all three religions claim descent from the Hebrew patriarch Abraham and all have special ties to the land.

Jewish ties to the land: According to Jewish sacred writings, Palestine was promised to the Jewish people by God in a covenant with Abraham and later with Moses. Abraham was willing to sacrifice his son to prove his obedience to God. The attempted sacrifice is believed to have taken place on Mount Zion, in Jerusalem, the location on which the first and second Jewish Temples were later built and the holiest site for the Jewish people.

Christian ties to the land: Palestine is the "Holy Land" to the world's Christians because it is the birthplace of Jesus, a Jew, and the setting for the story of his life and lessons as recounted in the New Testament of the Bible. Many Arabs today are Christians and trace their religious origin to the early followers of Christ.

Muslim ties to the land: Muslims believe that God revealed his truths through a series of prophets: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Jesus, and finally Muhammad, who is the last of the prophets. For Muslims, therefore, some of the scriptural heritage of the Jews and the Christians is their heritage as well. However, they are guided by their own holy scripture, the Koran, which is the word of God as revealed to Muhammad. The Dome of the Rock, the golden domed structure in the Jerusalem skyline, was built over a rock which, according to tradition, marked the site of Abraham's attempted sacrifice. It is also believed to be the place where Muhammad touched earth during a miraculous nocturnal journey to heaven. Muslims consider Jerusalem their third holiest city and, therefore, an important pilgrimage site.

State: A state is an entity that has a defined territory and a permanent population under the control of its own government. A state has sovereignty over its territory and its nationals. States can enter into international agreements, join international organizations, pursue and be subject to legal remedies. Palestinian statehood would have profound implications for both Israel and the Palestinian people.

Sovereignty: The absolute right of a state to govern itself. The UN Charter prohibits external interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state without the state's consent.

Diplomatic relations: A formal arrangement between states by which they develop and maintain the terms of their relationship. This often includes establishing treaties regarding trade and investment, the treatment of each other's citizens, and the nature of their security relationship. It also includes the establishment of an embassy and consuls in each other's countries to facilitate representation on issues of concern for each nation.

Making Choices Work in Your Classroom

Like the art of cooking, cooperative group learning is a skill that is rarely perfected on the first attempt, either by teachers or students. Yet with careful preparation, guidance, and practice significant gains can be made quickly. No single recipe guarantees success with cooperative learning or the Choices approach in every classroom. That would be impossible, since each classroom differs in its organization and size, and its unique collection of personalities and needs. However, this section of the Teacher's Resource Book offers a variety of ingredients for teachers to use as they adapt Choices curricula to their classrooms. The suggested ingredients that follow have been drawn from educational research on student-centered instruction and, more important, from the experiences of teachers who have used Choices curricula successfully in their classrooms over the past six years. Educators who have questions about using Choices curricula in their classrooms are encouraged to contact the Choices Education Program in writing, or by calling (401)863-3155. The Choices staff includes experienced classroom teachers who will be pleased to speak with you.

Designing Cooperative Learning Groups

Group Size: The key to successful cooperative group work is having a group assignment that is complex enough to require the participation of all group members. Planning the size and composition of working groups in advance is crucial to the successful use of Choices curricula. Research indicates that the ideal size for a cooperative learning group is four or five students. This is certainly the ideal size for group assignments in Choices units. When using Choices units in larger classes, the size of option groups may be expanded to six or seven students. However, it is important to keep in mind that whenever the number of students in a group is increased, the number of roles and expected outcomes must also be expanded.

Group Composition: A strength of cooperative learning is that it creates opportunities for students to work together in new combinations on challenging tasks. Cooperative learning not only requires the academic skills of reading, writing, and critical thinking, but the interpersonal skills of communication, negotiation, and problem-solving. In most cases, this style of instruction and learning is most effective when students are assigned to groups by the teacher rather than being allowed to work with their friends. While random group selection can be effective, in most classes successful group composition requires that the teacher consider the personalities, strengths, and needs of the students.

Groups comprised of students with diverse strengths, talents, and needs are ideal. For example, artistic students might be assigned to different groups to share their talents and perspectives, while less verbal students could be placed in groups with more outgoing students to help draw them into the lesson. Whenever possible, teachers should try to prevent one student from dominating a group. Explaining the instructions, roles, and ground rules for cooperative learning (see below) helps prevent this. Teachers may choose to group aggressive students with each other, leaving room in other groups for less assertive students to emerge as leaders. Finally, even though the negotiation of roles among the students in a group can be a valuable part of the cooperative learning experience, teachers might choose to assign certain roles, such as group spokesperson, in order to encourage leadership from more reticent students and to keep more aggressive students from dominating.

Students may initially complain about being assigned to groups that do not include their closest friends. We have found that, at the conclusion of the assignment, they will usually express satisfaction with their assigned partners, recognize that they got more accomplished, and sometimes even acknowledge the start of new friendships. The additional time involved in planning group size and composition will pay off when students are actively engaged, debating, and thinking critically.

Preparing Students for Cooperative Learning

Provide Clear Written Instructions: As with any assignment, students benefit from instructions and guidelines that clearly outline expectations and how they will be accomplished. These should be given to students in writing and reviewed with the class. Afterwards, as questions arise within groups, students should refer to the written instructions and attempt to answer each other's questions before asking for the teacher's assistance.

Establish Ground Rules: Especially when cooperative learning is a new experience, students benefit from the establishment of ground rules that are explained before groups are formed. Ground rules must be kept simple, and should be designed to keep students involved and on task. Posting these rules in a prominent place in the classroom can be very effective. An example of simple but effective ground rules for the cooperative group assignments could be:

Everybody has a role (or a job)
Everybody participates
Nobody dominates
Nobody interrupts

These rules can be enforced by appointing one student to serve as the group manager. The teacher can make it clear that one of the group manager's responsibilities is to enforce the ground rules as the group explores its assigned option and prepares its presentation. The group manager might also be required to make sure that members of the group stay on task and attempt to solve problems before asking for the teacher's assistance. Ground rules that are clear and used consistently can, over time, become an integral component of the classroom, facilitating learning and keeping students on task.

Managing the Choices Simulation

Recognize Time Limitations: At the heart of the Choices approach is the role-play simulation in which students advocate different options, question each other, and debate. Just as thoughtful preparation is necessary to set the stage for cooperative group learning, careful planning for the presentations and debate can increase the effectiveness of the simulation. Time is the essential ingredient to keep in mind. A minimum of 45 to 50 minutes is necessary for the presentations and debate. Hence, if only one class period is available, student groups must be ready as soon as class begins. Teachers who have been able to schedule a double period or extend the length of class to one hour report that the extra time is beneficial. When necessary, the role-play simulation can be run over two days, but this disrupts the momentum of the debate. The best strategy for managing the role-play is to establish and enforce strict time limits, such as five minutes for each option presentation, ten minutes for questions and challenges, and the final five minutes of class for wrapping up the debate. It is crucial to make students aware of strict time limits as they prepare their presentations.

Highlight the Importance of Values: During the debate and debriefing, it is important to highlight the role of values in the options. Students should be instructed to identify the core values and priorities underlying the different options.

Moving Beyond the Options

As a culminating activity of a Choices unit, students are expected to articulate their own views of the issue under consideration. An effective way to move beyond the options debate to creating individual options is to have students consider which values in the options framework they hold most dear. Typically, students will hold several of these values simultaneously and will need to prioritize them to reach a considered judgment about the issue at hand. These values should be reflected in their own options and should shape the goals and policies they advocate.

Adjusting for Large and Small Classes

Choices units are designed for an average class of twenty-five students. In larger classes, additional roles, such as those of newspaper reporter or member of a special interest group, can be assigned to increase student participation in the simulation. With larger option groups, additional tasks might be to create a poster, political cartoon, or public service announcement that represents the viewpoint of an option. In smaller classes, the teacher can serve as the moderator of the debate, and administrators, parents, or faculty can be invited to play the roles of congressional leaders. Another alternative is to combine two small classes.

Assessing Student Achievement

Grading Group Assignments: Research suggests that it is counterproductive to give students individual grades on cooperative group assignments. A significant part of the assignment given to the group is to cooperate in achieving a common goal, as opposed to looking out for individual interests. Telling students in advance that the group will receive one grade often motivates group members to hold each other accountable. This can foster group cohesion and lead to better group results. It may be useful to note that in addition to the cooperative group assignments, students complete individual assignments as well in every Choices unit. The "Assessment Guide for Oral Presentations" on the following page is designed to help teachers evaluate group presentations.

Requiring Self-Evaluation: Having students complete self-evaluations is an extremely effective way to make them think about their own learning. Self-evaluations can take many forms and are useful in a variety of circumstances. They are particularly helpful in getting students to think constructively about group collaboration. In developing a self-evaluation tool for students, teachers need to pose clear and direct questions to students. Two key benefits of student self-evaluation are that it involves students in the assessment process, and that it provides teachers with valuable insights into the contributions of individual students and the dynamics of different groups. These insights can help teachers to organize groups for future cooperative assignments.

Evaluating Student Options: The most important outcomes of a Choices unit are the original options developed and articulated by each student. These will differ significantly from one another, as students identify different values and priorities that shape their viewpoints. These options cannot be graded as right or wrong, but should be evaluated on clarity of expression, logic, and thoroughness. Did the student provide reasons for his/her viewpoint along with supporting evidence? Were the values clear and consistent throughout the option? Did the student identify the risks involved? Did the student present his/her option in a convincing manner?

Testing: In a formal evaluation of the Choices approach, it was demonstrated that students using Choices learned the factual information presented as well as or better than students who were taught in a more traditional lecture-discussion format. However, the larger benefits of the Choices approach were evident when students using Choices demonstrated significantly higher ability to think critically, analyze multiple perspectives, and articulate original viewpoints, compared to students who did not use this approach. Teachers should hold students accountable for learning historical information, concepts, and current events presented in Choices units. However, a simple multiple-choice examination will not allow students to demonstrate the critical thinking and communication skills developed through the Choices unit. If teachers choose to test students, they may wish to explore new models of test design that require students to do more than recognize correct answers. Tests should not replace the development of student options.

For Further Reading: Cohen, Elizabeth G. *Designing Groupwork: Strategies for the Heterogeneous Classroom* (New York: Teachers College Press, 1986).

Assessment Guide for Oral Presentations

Group assignment: _____

Group members: _____

_____

Group Assessment	*Excellent*	*Good*	*Average*	*Needs Improvement*	*Unsatisfactory*
1. The group made good use of its preparation time	5	4	3	2	1
2. The presentation reflected analysis of the issues under consideration	5	4	3	2	1
3. The presentation was coherent and persuasive	5	4	3	2	1
4. The group incorporated relevant sections of the background reading into its presentation	5	4	3	2	1
5. The group's presenters spoke clearly, maintained eye contact, and made an effort to hold the attention of their audience	5	4	3	2	1
6. The presentation incorporated contributions from all the members of the group	5	4	3	2	1
Individual Assessment					
1. The student cooperated with other group members	5	4	3	2	1
2. The student was well-prepared to meet his or her responsibilities	5	4	3	2	1
3. The student made a significant contribution to the group's presentation	5	4	3	2	1

Alternative Three-Day Lesson Plan

Day 1: See Day Two of the Suggested Five-Day Lesson Plan. (Students should have read Part II of the background reading and completed "Study Guide — Part II" before beginning the unit. To gain an introduction to the topic, students should also read the first page of the background reading.)

Day 2: Assign each student one of the four options, and allow a few minutes for students to familiarize themselves with the mindsets of the options. Call on students to evaluate the benefits and trade-offs of their assigned options. How do the options differ in their assumptions about the U.S. role in the world and the extent of American interests in the Middle East? How would U.S. policy toward the Middle East change if their assigned options were adopted? Moving beyond the options, ask students to imagine they have been called on to advise the president on U.S. strategy in the Middle East. What concerns would be at the top of their agenda? What values should guide the direction of U.S. policy?
Homework: Students should complete "Focusing Your Thoughts" and "Your Option Five."

Day 3: See Day Five of the Suggested Five-Day Lesson Plan.

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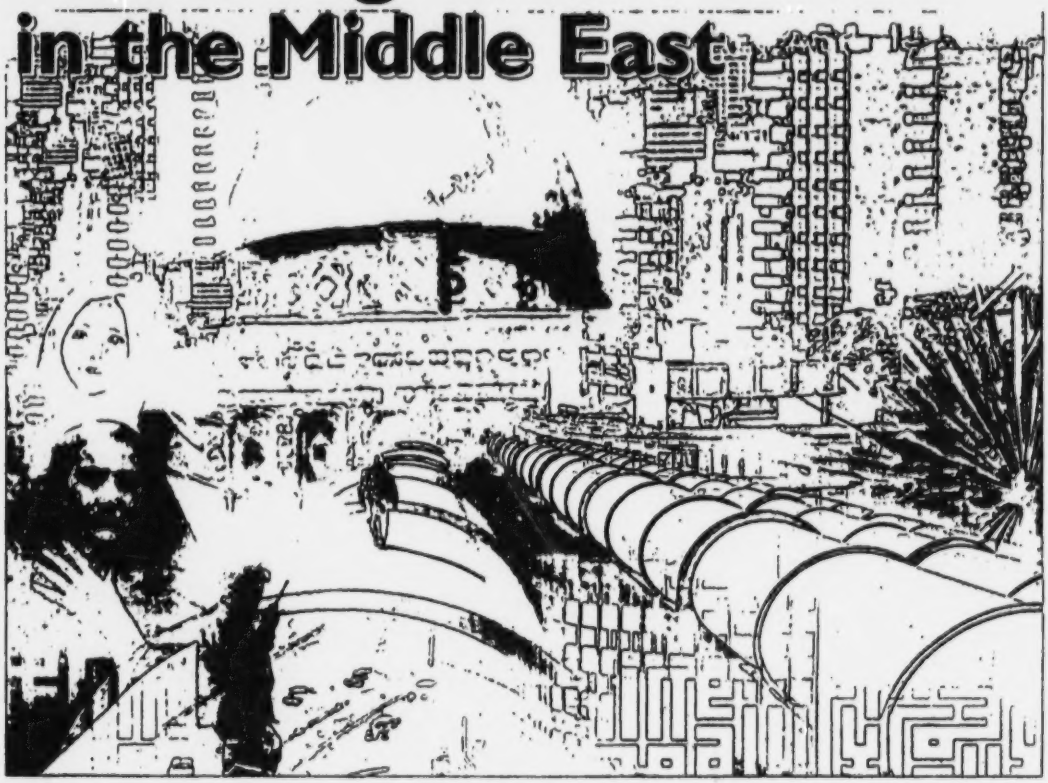

PUBLIC POLICY DEBATE IN THE CLASSROOM

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East was developed by the Choices for the 21st Century Education Program with the assistance of the research staff of the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies, scholars at Brown University, and several other experts in the field. We wish to thank the following researchers for their invaluable input:

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Marsha Pripstein Posusney, *Associate Professor of Political Science*
Bryant College

Stephen Shenfield, *Former Assistant Professor (Research)*
Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University

Special thanks also go to the high school teachers who reviewed drafts of the first edition of this material prior to publication: Paul Harrison of Concord, Massachusetts, and Mert Martens of Littleton, Colorado.

To Michael Barton of Kingsboro, Massachusetts, Patricia Clancy of Vernon, New Jersey, and Ron Levitsky of Northfield, Illinois, we extend our appreciation for helping us to revise the format of Choices units to make them responsive to a wider variety of student learning styles.

Shifting Sands: Balancing U.S. Interests in the Middle East is part of a continuing series on public policy issues. New units are published each academic year, and all units are updated regularly.

CHOICES

for the 21st Century Education Program
March 2002

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Thomas J. Biersteker
Director, Watson Institute for International Studies

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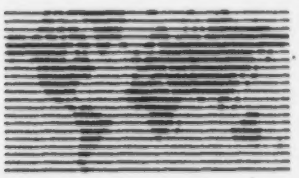

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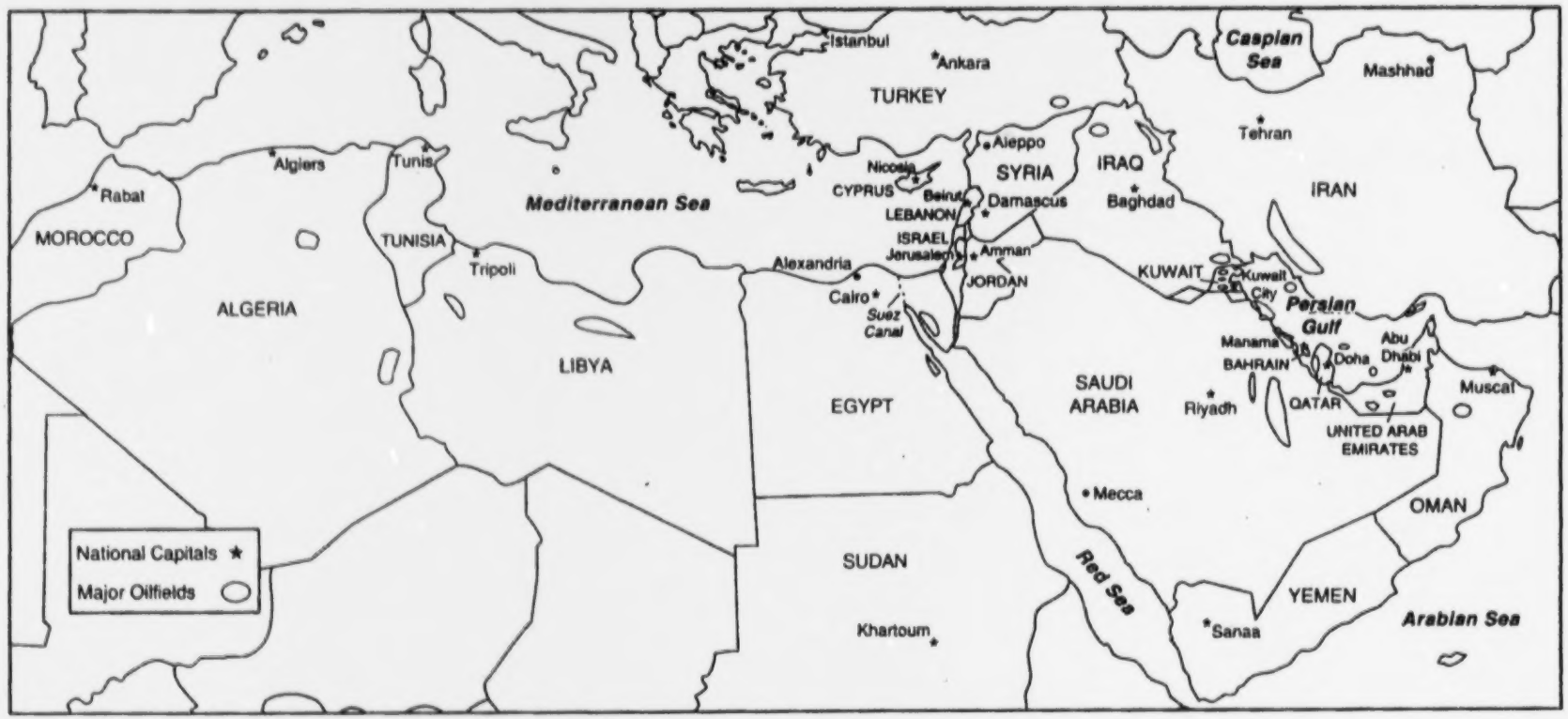
The Middle East



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Part I: The United States and the Middle East

The U.S. Air Force's Prince Sultan Air Base lies deep in the barren desert of Saudi Arabia. Little more than half a century ago, the area knew only infrequent camel caravans. Today, it is marked by a 15,000-foot runway and barracks that house nearly 4,000 American troops. Beyond the base's outer ring, a security perimeter extends a quarter mile into the desert. Guard units equipped with the latest night-vision technology track movements around the clock in the empty stretches of sand.

Why are U.S. forces stationed at the Prince Sultan Air Base?

The air base is designed to protect U.S. interests in a part of the world we know as the Middle East. In case of a crisis, U.S. pilots are positioned to provide air support for the more than 15,000 American troops stationed nearby. They are a few minutes' flying time from the Persian Gulf — the center of the world's oil industry. Veering northward, U.S. pilots are within easy reach of Iraq and Iran, two countries that American leaders have identified as foes of the United States. A few hundred miles to the west and U.S. warplanes are over Israel, a long-time ally of the United States and the flashpoint of four wars since 1948.

Prince Sultan Air Base stands as testimony to American military power and technological ingenuity. At the same time, its very presence has served to heighten anger in the region and raised questions about our country's involvement in a part of the world central to U.S. policy.

How did the events of September 11 focus new attention on U.S. policies in the Middle East?

On September 11, 2001, the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were attacked by terrorists angry about the American military's presence in Saudi Arabia and the U.S. role in the Middle East. The terrorists were followers of Osama bin Laden, a Saudi born multi-millionaire. Bin Laden had been implicated in attacks on the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998. Other reports linked him and his organization, al Qaeda (loosely translated as "the base"), to the bombing and deaths of U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia in 1996 and the attack on the USS *Cole* by suicide bombers in 2000 that killed 19 U.S. sailors.

Before September 11, the Prince Sultan Air Base and the growing U.S. commitment in the Middle East seemed in contrast with the overall direction of U.S. foreign policy. With the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991, the United States had been redefining its international role. The U.S. defense budget had been cut. American troops had been withdrawn from overseas bases. Foreign aid spending in most parts of the world had been slashed. The attacks of September 11 forced U.S. leaders and the American public to reconsider carefully U.S. policies in the Middle East as well as our country's role in the world.

Why does the United States maintain an active role in the Middle East?

The United States maintains an active role in the Middle East for two reasons. First, the Persian Gulf War placed the United States at the center of the balance of power in the Middle East. In leading a coalition of 28 nations, the United States smashed Iraq's bid to seize Kuwait. Nonetheless, Iraq's Saddam Hussein held on to power and has continued to defy the international community. The nearly 4,000 U.S. troops at the Prince Sultan Air Base are there primarily because of the threat from Saddam Hussein.

Second, our country has been deeply enmeshed in efforts to settle the long conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Since 1991, the United States has sponsored a series of peace talks. Breakthrough agreements have been signed between Israel and the Palestinians, as well as between Israel and Jordan. However, the prospects for peace have faded since the fall of 2000 when an ongoing Palestinian uprising against Israel began. All sides continue to look to the United States for leadership.

How has U.S. policy in the Middle East changed in recent years?

Two events, the Persian Gulf War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, mark a sharp break with the

past for U.S. policy in the Middle East. Previously, America's confrontation with the Soviet Union had convinced a solid majority of Americans that containing communism was vital to protecting U.S. interests and values. The Middle East was one of several regions of the world in which Americans and Soviets competed for power and influence over the four decades of the Cold War.

Now that the Soviet Union is gone, the United States has greater influence than ever in the Middle East. At the same time, the United States faces new challenges in the region.

In this unit, you will be called on to take part in the debate regarding U.S. policy in the Middle East. You will be confronted with the same questions facing U.S. policymakers: Which interests and values should provide the basis for America's position in the region? How should the Middle East's enormous oil reserves and our country's close relationship with Israel figure into our calculations? What is the challenge presented to the United States by the growing importance of Islam in the politics of the Middle East?

The reading will prepare you to wrestle with these questions. In Part I, you will explore the history of U.S. involvement in the Middle East since World War I. Part II examines the rise of political Islam and the critical issues that surfaced after the Persian Gulf War.

The Holy Land

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, most Americans were introduced to the Middle East through the Bible. The territories that are today at the center of the Arab-Israeli conflict were referred to as the "holy land." To a large extent, America's first impressions of the Middle East were filtered through the eyes of Protestant missionaries. The missionaries came in hope of converting the Muslims of the region to Christianity.

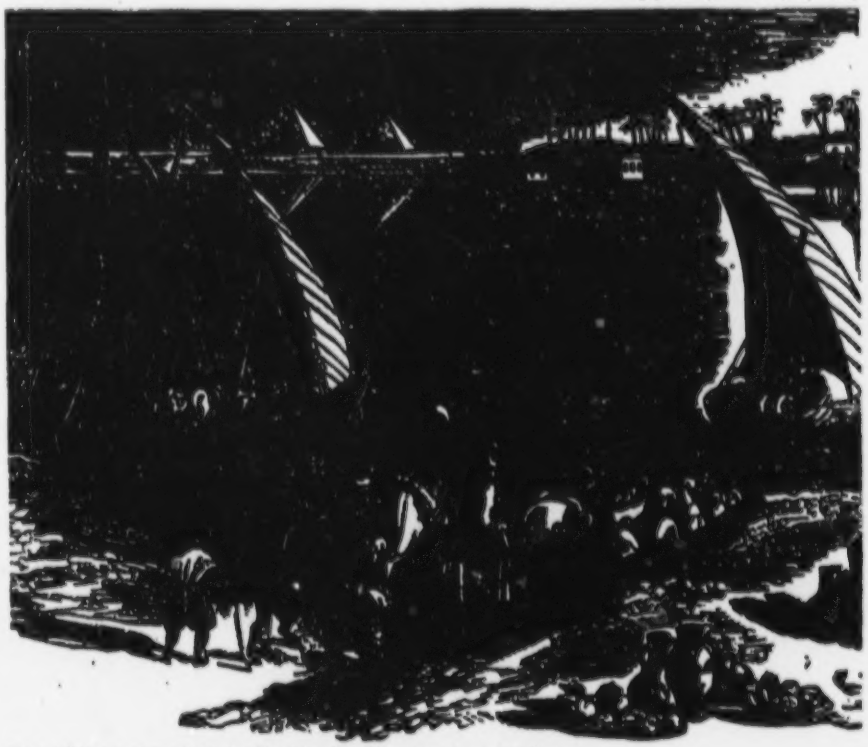
The Middle East had been the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. In the Middle Ages, the Islamic empires of the region had been at the center of science, scholarship, and commerce. By the 1500s, the Ottoman Turks had skillfully ruled a huge empire of diverse peoples and religions stretching from the Persian Gulf to the western end of North Africa for three centuries. As late as 1683, an Ottoman army reached the gates of Vienna in central Europe before being turned back.

To the east of the Ottomans, the Safavid Empire of Iran had been a thriving center of Persian culture and commerce from 1501 to 1736. A well-administered and stable governmental system allowed the Safavid capital of Isfahan with its population of over 400,000 to become renowned for its poetry, paintings, and scholarship.

Why did the Middle East lag behind the West?

The Middle Easterners who greeted the mission-

From A History of the Empire and People of Turkey



The 19th-century Middle East in the Western imagination.

ary pioneers in the early 1800s were surprised when they began to understand that their region had fallen behind the Western world of Europe and the United States. The advances in science and technology that fueled the Industrial Revolution in Britain, the United States, and other Western nations were slow to reach the Middle East. The Ottoman military was unable to match the firepower of its European rivals.

By the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire was in steady retreat. In southeastern Europe, the Ottomans lost territory to local independence movements. In the Caucasus, they were driven out by ambitious Russian tsars. Meanwhile, the Ottoman economy increasingly fell under the economic domination of Britain and France.

In Iran, the Qajar dynasty had replaced the Safavid Empire. Throughout the 19th century, Russia and Britain competed to control Iran and its resources. Iran's economy and infrastructure suffered from being in the middle of the two great powers' struggle. In 1907, Russia and Great Britain, fearing the newly established constitutional regime in Iran, agreed to cooperate and coordinate their interests. In 1912, they invaded Iran to assure "stability" and "security."

Why did the United States keep its distance from the Middle East?

The United States kept its distance from the disintegrating Ottoman Empire. Although the United States was the world's leading economic power by the beginning of the 20th century, U.S. leaders were not eager to join the European scramble to establish colonies in Asia and Africa. The United States busied itself establishing its own colonies in Latin America and the Philippines, although political leaders did not use the term colonies.

Until the outbreak of World War I in 1914, America's connection to the Middle East was limited to a string of missionary schools and hospitals and a handful of trading companies. The missionaries themselves had given up on their initial plans to convert Muslims. Instead, U.S. missionaries competed with French and Russian missionaries to enroll local Christians in their schools.

The Modern Middle East

The shape of the modern Middle East grew out of the devastation of World War I. In the early months of the war, the Ottoman Empire allied itself with Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The Ottoman leadership, which had come under the control of "Pan-Turkist" nationalists, hoped to build a new Turkish Empire stretching into Central Asia. Instead, World War I resulted in the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. Although the decisive battles of the war took place in Europe, the Middle East was thrown into turmoil as well. British forces, with the assistance of their Arab allies, drove Ottoman armies out of most of the empire's Arab provinces. Fighting along the Caucasus front between Russia and the Ottoman Turks turned vast areas into wasteland.

What did the Sykes-Picot accord contain?

Meanwhile, much of the most important action took place away from the battlefield. In 1916, diplomats from Britain and France signed a secret treaty concerning the postwar division of the Ottoman Empire. Under the terms of what was known as the Sykes-Picot accord, the British and French agreed to carve up the Arab provinces of the empire between themselves.

What promises did Great Britain make to Arabs and Jews?

In 1917, the British issued the Balfour Declaration, pledging to help establish a "national home" for Jews in what were then the Ottoman provinces of Palestine. The British hoped that the declaration would rally Jewish opinion, especially in the United States, behind the Allied war effort. At the same time, the British won the support of Sharif Hussein, the ruler of Mecca, by promising their help in setting up an independent Arab state after the war. In exchange, Hussein incited a rebellion against the Ottoman Turks in Arabia.

When World War I finally ended in 1918, both Arabs and Jews looked to Britain to keep its promises. Meanwhile the British and French were determined to assert their control over the Middle East.

How did President Wilson's principle of "self-determination" affect the Middle East?

President Woodrow Wilson presented the main obstacle to British and French designs. Initially, Wilson had been reluctant to join the Allied war effort. When he led the United States into World War I in 1917, he insisted that his country was fighting for a higher set of ideals than the European powers were. He announced a sweeping fourteen-point peace plan just as substantial numbers of American troops were reaching Europe. Among the key principles of Wilson's proposal was a call for a postwar international system (a "League of Nations") based on the "self-determination" of nations.

Arab leaders applauded Wilson's views. They saw the president's emphasis on self-determination as an endorsement of Arab efforts to govern themselves without outside interference. In contrast, the British and French realized that self-determination undermined their plan to impose the Sykes-Picot treaty on the Middle East.

Ultimately, the British and French won the test of wills with Wilson. At the Paris Peace Conference following World War I, Wilson backed down from his defense of self-determination to maintain unity among the Allies.

When Wilson returned to the United States, he encountered strong opposition to American participation in the new international system. In 1920, the Senate soundly rejected the treaty that Wilson had helped negotiate. Wilson's defeat was a turning point for America. Over the next two decades, U.S. foreign policy was to be marked by a mood of "isolationism," in which American leaders sought to avoid troubles overseas.

How did U.S. isolationism affect the division of the Ottoman Empire?

Once the United States had retreated from the international scene, Britain and France were free to complete the division of the defeated Ottoman Empire. The British laid claim to the chief prizes of the region, extending their influence to Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq and Kuwait), most of the Arabian peninsula, Palestine, and Transjordan (present-day Jordan). The French were left with what are today Syria and Lebanon. (The French had extended their control over present-day Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia before World War I.)

With Russia consumed by civil war, Iran increasingly fell within Britain's sphere of economic domination. Turkey and Saudi Arabia were the only Middle Eastern countries to attain complete independence after World War I. In Turkey, a nationalist movement overthrew the last remnants of the Ottoman Empire and established a republic in 1923. Saudi Arabia preferred not to have connections with the international world and did not become a member of the League of Nations.

What were "mandates"?

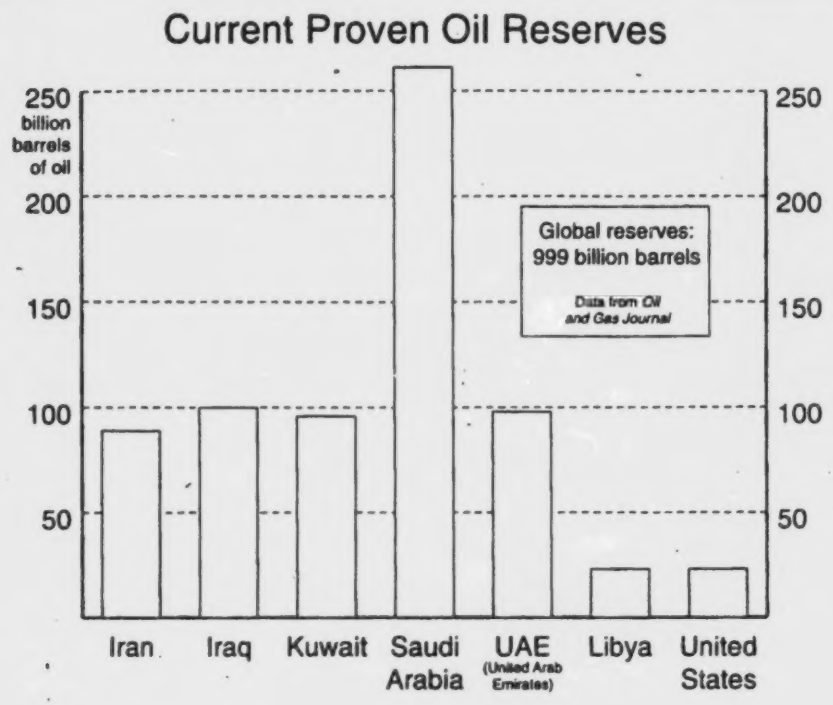
Many of the new states of the Middle East were given a special status under international law. Rather than being classified as colonies, they were defined as "mandates." In reality, the Arabs within the mandates saw themselves as subjects of European colonialism.

By the early 1920s, the outlines of today's Middle East were clearly recognizable. With few changes, the map drawn by the Allies at the Paris Peace Conference was to remain intact. Britain's contradictory promises during World War I had planted the seeds of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The heavy hand of European imperialism bred growing resentment against the West, giving rise to new political movements that stressed angry nationalism or a revival of Islam. On the economic front, the stage was set for the development of the oil industry in the Middle East.

The Politics of Oil

The contest for control of the Middle East after World War I was driven largely by oil. The war effort had been powered mostly by coal, but far-sighted military strategists understood that the next major war would be fueled by oil.

The British were especially sensitive to the importance of oil. Although they ruled a huge empire, their prospects for finding oil in their colonies were poor. Their best shot at gaining access to large oil reserves was through domination of Iraq and Iran. The



French too were concerned about oil. In ceding control of Iraq to Britain, they bargained for a 25 percent share of the mandate's oil industry.

How did the United States become involved in the oil politics of the Middle East?

Compared to the European Allies, the United States was a latecomer to the oil politics of the Middle East. Unlike Britain and France, the United States was an oil giant, producing roughly two-thirds of the world's output during World War I. Nonetheless, U.S. policymakers encouraged American oil companies to begin looking overseas for new oil reserves.

To maintain good relations with the United States in the 1920s, the British agreed to allow American oil companies to participate in the development of the Middle East's oil resources. At the time, the two main centers of oil production in the region were northern Iraq and the Iranian side of the Persian Gulf.

Serious oil exploration in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait did not take place until the 1930s. Leading members of the Saudi royal family, worried that their traditional way of life would be disrupted, balked at opening their country to foreign oil firms.

The Saudis, however, needed money. In 1933, they signed a sixty-year agreement with Standard Oil of California (SOCAL). In exchange for $175,000 up front and the promise of royalty payments on any oil produced, the Americans were permitted to explore 360,000 square miles of eastern Saudi Arabia (an area larger than Texas and Oklahoma combined). SOCAL invested $10 million before making a major discovery in 1938. At about the same time, a British-American partnership struck oil in Kuwait.

What was the first oil war?

The eruption of World War II in 1939 dashed hopes of turning a quick profit from the newly discovered oil fields of the Middle East. Instead of expanding production, American and British leaders took measures to prevent the energy resources of the Middle East from falling into the hands of Nazi Germany. In 1941, British and Soviet troops jointly occupied Iran to block German ambitions. Technicians even made plans to destroy the oil wells of the Persian Gulf in case Germany invaded the region.

In fact, the Allies stopped the Nazi war machine well short of the Persian Gulf. Nonetheless, World War II had a profound impact on the position of the Middle East in international affairs.

As strategists in World War I had foreseen, oil was indeed the lifeblood of the armies of World War II. The decisive weapons of the conflict — airplanes, tanks, and military trucks — all ran on fuels derived from oil. The war aims of the leading Axis powers, Germany and Japan, were shaped by their quest for oil resources.

The United States was the main engine of the Allied victory in World War II. Protected from enemy attack by two oceans, American industry boomed. By

the end of 1942, U.S. military production surpassed the output of Germany and Japan combined. During the next year, American factories turned out roughly 100,000 warplanes.

> *"If there should be a World War III it would have to be fought with someone else's petroleum, because the United States wouldn't have it."*
> *—Henry Ickes, secretary of the interior*

The United States was blessed with abundant oil reserves. In 1940, for example, the United States produced 63 percent of the world's oil (compared to less than 5 percent from the Middle East). America's wartime leaders, however, feared that demand would soon outstrip supply. Like their British counterparts in World War I, U.S. officials in World War II sought to ensure their country's access to oil.

The U.S. strategy included fresh attention to Saudi Arabia. Before 1939, the United States did not have a single diplomat in the country. In 1943, however, President Franklin Roosevelt began providing aid to the Saudi monarchy, which was on the verge of financial collapse because of the war.

Cal Alley in *The Commercial Appeal*

How did the end of World War II change international relations?

In addition to elevating the importance of oil, World War II brought down the old order of international relations. Western Europe no longer occupied center stage in world affairs. Instead, the postwar era was to be defined by the superpower rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union.

By 1948, the hostility between the former wartime allies seemed frozen in place. What became known as the Cold War would eventually reach every corner of the globe, heightening tensions to particularly dangerous levels in the Middle East.

What developments raised the importance of the Middle East to the United States?

That same year, two other developments were to raise the prominence of the Middle East in U.S. policy. For the first time, the United States imported more oil than it exported. A 42 percent jump in gasoline consumption from 1945 to 1950 was the primary factor behind America's growing thirst for oil.

Second, 1948 saw the birth of the modern state of Israel in what had been the British mandate of Palestine. Half a century after its inception by European Jews, the Zionist movement had achieved its goal of establishing an independent Jewish homeland.

Together, the Cold War, the demand for oil, and the establishment of Israel would dominate U.S. policy in the Middle East in the postwar era. After more than a century on the margins, the Middle East was destined to take a central role in U.S. foreign policy.

Cold War in the Middle East

Beginning in the early 1800s, Britain had been the leading power in the Middle East. Britain controlled the Suez Canal (linking the Red Sea and the Mediterranean) and most of Egypt after 1882. British

naval forces patrolled the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, guarding shipping lanes to India, the jewel of the British Empire.

In 1947, however, British officials told their American allies that they could no longer maintain their presence in the Middle East. World War II had nearly bankrupted Britain. Britain's postwar leaders saw their enormous empire as a financial burden. Facing increasing resistance in their colonies, Britain's leaders were forced to grant the colonies the independence they desired. Britain also urged the administration of President Harry Truman to fill the vacuum in the Middle East ahead of the Soviets.

How did the Soviets begin to assert their interests in the Middle East?

In fact, the Soviets had already begun to assert their interests in the Middle East. In Iran, the Soviets delayed the withdrawal of their troops. In Turkey, they raised territorial claims along the Soviet border and insisted on sharing control of the straits connecting the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

What was the Truman Doctrine?

U.S. resolve to force the Soviet Union to back down remained in doubt until 1947, when President Harry Truman announced a $400 million foreign aid package to Turkey and Greece. In what became known as the "Truman Doctrine," Truman pledged U.S. support for governments resisting communism.

The Truman Doctrine confirmed that the United States was willing to step into the shoes of the British in the Middle East. America's long isolation from international politics was coming to an end. For U.S. policymakers, that meant that the Persian Gulf could eventually rank second in importance only to Western Europe. Protecting the region's oil reserves from Soviet control was deemed critical to the West's economic survival.

Why was Saudi Arabia so important to the United States?

No country zoomed faster toward the top of the U.S. agenda than Saudi Arabia. Although Saudi oil production in the late 1940s was still meager, geologists had already estimated that the country contained the world's largest oil reserves. They understood that the center of the world's oil industry would soon shift from the Gulf of Mexico to the Persian Gulf.

American executives of the Arabian-American Oil Company, known as Aramco, increasingly cooperated with U.S. foreign policymakers to ensure smooth relations with the desert kingdom. When Saudi King Saud Ibn Saud voiced worries about threats from Arab rivals and the Soviets, President Truman assured him of U.S. support.

> *"No threat to your [Saud Ibn Saud's] kingdom could occur which would not be a matter of immediate concern to the United States."*
>
> *—President Harry Truman*

The establishment of Israel complicated America's efforts to outflank the Soviets in the Persian Gulf. King Saud and most other Arab leaders opposed Zionism. Saud even threatened to break his contract with Aramco to protest U.S. policy. Nonetheless, the United States played a key role in bringing the Jewish state into existence.

What role did Zionism have in the founding of Israel?

Zionism had its origins in Europe, where Jews had long been subjected to persecution. At the end of the 19th century, some Jewish intellectuals argued that their people could safely flourish only by establishing an independent state in their ancient homeland. In the early 1900s, Zionists sought to gain a foothold in what was then Palestine by buying land for Jewish settlements.

Between 1922 and 1939, the Jewish population in Palestine rose from 84,000 to 445,000, or about 30 percent of the total. The Zionist movement, however, increasingly found itself at odds with the aspirations of Palestinian Arabs to forge a state of their own. British efforts to strike a balance between Palestinians and Jews failed to hold down the escalating tensions.

Zionism might not have fulfilled its mission without the tragedy of the Holocaust. During World War II, Adolf Hitler sought to exterminate all of the

Jews in the Third Reich. Six million Jews were put to death by the Nazis.

After the war, hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees saw immigration to Palestine as the only hope for rebuilding their lives. The Holocaust also won the Zionists widespread sympathy in the West. Truman became personally committed to the Zionist cause.

In 1947, the British announced they would leave Palestine within a year. They turned over responsibility for Palestine to the newly formed United Nations (UN). A plan to partition the mandate between Jews and Palestinians passed the UN General Assembly by two votes, thanks in large part to American lobbying.

How did Israel's creation plant the seeds of conflict?

The Zionists, viewing the UN partition plan as their best hope for a Jewish state, accepted it. The Arab world did not. Knowing the British would pull their troops out the day the partition went into effect, Zionists began to take control of the territory allotted to them by the UN, including many predominantly Arab towns that had been included in the Jewish zone. As the date of the British departure approached, violence erupted as each side fought to extend its control. Fighting soon engulfed much of Palestine. This violence was intense; there were terrorist acts on both sides.

With the withdrawal of the last British forces in May 1948, the state of Israel was proclaimed and immediately won recognition from the United States and the Soviet Union. The Arab states refused to recognize Israel. For some time, Palestinian Arabs had been supported in their fight by men and arms from neighboring Arab countries, but the day after Israel declared itself an independent state forces from Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon, and Iraq invaded Israel.

> *"It does not matter how many [Jews] there are. We will sweep them into the sea."*
>
> *—Abd al-Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League*

By the time a truce was reached in January 1949, the Jews had seized a large portion of the land that the UN had designated for the Palestinians. What was left of the former mandate was claimed by Transjordan (which absorbed the West Bank) and Egypt (which held the Gaza Strip). (See map on page 10.) More than 750,000 Palestinians became refugees. Arab countries refused to make peace with or to recognize the fledgling Israeli state. Without a treaty, the cease-fire lines in effect became the borders between Israel and its neighbors.

Why did some U.S. officials fear supporting Israel?

Although the Truman administration approved a $100 million loan for Israel, U.S. policy remained torn. Within the State Department (the governmental body responsible for carrying out U.S. foreign policy), many officials advised against supporting Israel. They feared an Arab backlash against the United States.

How did the politics of the Arab world change?

The politics of the Arab world underwent deep changes after World War II. As in other regions of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, resentment and mistrust toward the West spread in the Middle East. As Britain and France retreated from the region, Arab nationalists turned their criticism against the old political order. The monarchies and rich landowners who had cooperated with Britain and France after World War I were accused of betraying Arab interests. In the 1950s and 1960s, nationalist military officers overthrew kingdoms in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Libya.

What role did Egypt's Gamal Abd al-Nasser play in Middle Eastern politics?

Egypt's Gamal Abd al-Nasser was the most prominent voice of Arab nationalism. A former army colonel, Nasser emerged as Egypt's leader after taking part in a coup that toppled the country's corrupt king in 1952. Nasser addressed his message not just to Egypt, but to the larger Arab world. He campaigned for "pan-Arabism" — the unification of Arabs into a single state. Nasser's prestige enabled him to skillfully play the United States and Soviet Union off one another.

Nasser thrived on drama. In 1956, he triggered an international crisis by reasserting Egyptian ownership of the Suez Canal. The canal provided an apt symbol for Nasser because it represented his nation's subordination to Western interests. It had been built jointly by the French and the Egyptians in 1869 and had later fallen under British control. Nasser's move infuriated the British and French. Joined by Israel, the two waning colonial powers attacked Egypt and seized the canal. President Dwight Eisenhower was furious that the British, French, and Israelis had acted on their own. He forced them quickly to withdraw.

While the Suez Crisis was a humiliating setback for Britain and France, Nasser's reputation soared. Over the next decade, he strengthened his position as the most dynamic leader of the Arab world. Part of Nasser's appeal stemmed from his condemnation of Israel, which he depicted as a Western outpost in the Middle East. In 1958, Nasser announced the merger of Egypt and Syria. He also built up his army, mostly with Soviet weapons.

Thiele in the *Los Angeles Mirror News*

Why did President Kennedy sell advanced anti-aircraft missiles to Israel?

U.S. officials mistrusted Nasser's motives but felt that his popularity could not be ignored. After the Suez Crisis, the United States resumed limited assistance to Egypt. At the same time, U.S. officials began to see Israel as a counterweight to expanding Soviet influence in Egypt, Syria, and Iraq. In 1962, President John Kennedy approved the sale of advanced anti-aircraft missiles to Israel, along with a loan to help the Israelis pay for their purchase.

> *"We are interested that Israel should keep up its sensitive, tremendous, historic task."*
> *—President John Kennedy*

Three years later, President Lyndon Johnson permitted the Israelis to buy more than 200 tanks, again with generous financing. The arms sales marked the beginning of a steady flow of American military equipment to Israel. No formal alliance was signed, but the United States and Israel were clearly developing a special relationship.

What factors contributed to the Six-Day War?

Overheated nationalism, growing superpower involvement, and an escalating arms build-up ignited the third Arab-Israeli war in 1967. The immediate cause was Nasser's decision in May 1967 to order the withdrawal of UN peacekeepers separating Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai Peninsula and to deny Israeli ships access to the Red Sea by closing the Suez Canal.

President Johnson attempted to resolve the crisis diplomatically. Israeli leaders, however, placed little faith in diplomatic solutions. In June 1967, they launched a surprise attack, destroying most of the Egyptian and Syrian air forces on the ground. With control of the air, Israeli tanks rolled across the Sinai to the Suez Canal. On their eastern flank, the Israelis drove the Jordanian army out of the Old City of Jerusalem and overran the West Bank.

Within two days, Egypt and Jordan claimed that they were ready to accept a UN resolution for a cease-fire proposed by the United States. Israel, however,

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continued its military operations. Israeli warplanes bombed a U.S. communications ship based off the coast of Egypt, killing thirty-four American sailors. Although Israeli leaders claimed the attack was a mistake, some U.S. officials privately believed that Israel's intent was to conceal Israeli military preparations against Syria. Indeed, two days later the Israelis smashed through Syrian defenses on the strategic Golan Heights. Syria quickly agreed to a truce. What came to be known as the Six-Day War ended in a complete military victory for Israel.

How did the Six-Day War change the map of the Middle East?

The Six-Day War again changed the map of the Middle East. Although Israel would not consider withdrawing from the Golan Heights or Jerusalem, it did not refuse to withdraw from the other territories it had conquered if Arab leaders would recognize Israel's right to exist. When recognition was not forthcoming, the Israelis became responsible for governing more than one million Palestinians on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Why did Arab leaders turn to the Soviet Union for military help following the Six-Day War?

The Six-Day War also set the stage for the next round of fighting in the Middle East. The crushing defeat of the Arab armies exposed the hollowness of Nasser's pan-Arab nationalism. Arab leaders were more determined than ever to match the military might of the Israelis. Increasingly, they turned to the Soviet Union. The Soviets, embarrassed by the speedy defeat of their allies, who had relied on them for advice and weapons, and eager to extend their influence in the Middle East, were more than willing to help.

The death of Nasser from a heart attack in 1970 brought to power a more narrowly focused Egyptian leader, Anwar al-Sadat.

What policies did Sadat undertake when he came to power?

Sadat's top priority was to regain the Sinai Peninsula. When American diplomacy failed to persuade Israel to withdraw, Sadat began making preparations for war. Sadat was also anxious to signal that he wanted better relations with the United States, which he had come to believe was the only power that could influence Israel . In July 1972, Sadat ordered all 20,000 Soviet military personnel expelled from Egypt. At the same time, the United States reached an understanding with Saudi Arabia to work to exclude the Soviets from the Middle East and to make the United States the sole mediator of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

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What happened during the fourth Arab-Israeli war of October 1973?

In the fourth Arab-Israeli war of October 1973, Egypt and Syria opened a surprise two-front offensive against Israel on Yom Kippur, the most sacred day on the Jewish calendar. Along the Suez Canal, Egypt's army broke through Israeli lines and spilled into the Sinai Peninsula. At the same time, Syrian troops overwhelmed Israel's defenses on the Golan Heights and were poised to attack northern Israel.

Israel's army quickly recovered from its setbacks. Within days, the Israelis drove a wedge between Egyptian forces in the Sinai and crossed to the west bank of the Suez Canal. Against the Syrians, they soon regained the Golan Heights and swept down toward Damascus, the Syrian capital. By the end of October 1973, after less than a month of fighting, the Israelis agreed to stop their advance.

How did the Cold War affect the U.S. position during the October War?

For the United States, the October War brought America's chief concerns in the Middle East to the boiling point. In the first week of the conflict, Washington's commitment to Israel was put to the test. Israel's prime minister, Golda Meir, pleaded with President Richard Nixon to ship U.S. military supplies to her country. Nixon approved a resupply effort but did not want to give Israel a lopsided advantage on the battlefield.

Cold War politics ultimately convinced Nixon to step up the flow of arms. From the outbreak of the October War, the Soviet Union showered Egypt and Syria with military assistance. By the second week of fighting, the United States decided to do the same for Israel and began airlifting 1,000 tons of military supplies a day. Superpower tensions rose further when the Soviets vowed to send troops to the region to stop Israel's advance. Nixon warned the Soviets against taking action on their own. He put the U.S. military on worldwide alert to emphasize American resolve.

How did the Arab states try to use oil as a weapon against the United States?

Most significantly, the October War prompted Arab states to lead an oil embargo against the United States. The Arabs had in fact tried to use oil as a weapon during the 1967 war, but their effort to cut off oil exports to the United States and Britain quickly fizzled.

By 1973, however, changes in the world oil market favored the Arabs. From 1970 to the start of the October War, oil prices had doubled. During the same period, U.S. imports nearly doubled, exceeding one-third of total American consumption. America's allies in Western Europe and Japan were almost entirely dependent on imported oil, mostly from the Middle East. Rising demand allowed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to steadily push up prices for the first time since its formation in 1960.

In mid-October 1973, Saudi Arabian King Faisal Ibn Saud, a solid U.S. ally, initiated the oil embargo. He hoped to emphasize to the United States that it would have to do more for the Arab side in the Arab-Israeli conflict if it wanted to minimize Soviet influence in the region. The Arab oil-producing states raised prices on their exported oil by 70 percent. When President Nixon proposed giving Israel $2.2 billion in military aid a few days later, the Arabs responded by completely cutting off oil shipments to the United States. At the same time, they reduced their overall production by 10 percent and vowed to lower oil output by 5 percent a month until Israel withdrew from the territories occupied in the 1967 war and restored the rights of the Palestinians.

What was the impact of the oil embargo?

The impact of the Arab cutbacks on the international oil market was hardly catastrophic. By the end of 1973, world oil production had fallen about 9 percent. Major non-Arab oil producers, such as Iran and Venezuela, increased their exports as new markets opened to them. Nonetheless, the Arab measures set off an economic panic. Oil prices rose as high as $17 a barrel — six times the price in early October. Gasoline prices in the United States jumped 40 percent. Over the next two years, America's economic output dropped 6 percent, while unemployment doubled and inflation surged.

The Arab states also created fractures in the Western alliance. Most Western European countries and Japan backed away from support of Israel. In

turn, they were spared deeper cuts in their oil imports.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger undertook what came to be known as "shuttle diplomacy." Jetting between countries of the region, Kissinger negotiated two agreements to end the fighting between Israel and Egypt as well as Israel and Syria. Achieving another important U.S. goal, the Soviet Union was left out of the negotiations. Kissinger's efforts were enough to convince King Faisal Ibn Saud to call off the embargo in March of 1974.

How did the October War lay the groundwork for peace?

While the October War was the most destructive conflict yet between Arabs and Israelis, it also laid the groundwork for the first steps toward peace. The early battlefield successes of the Arab armies had soothed the humiliating sting of the 1967 war. Arab pride, especially in Egypt, was partially restored.

The initiative for peace came from Sadat. In 1977, he visited Israel and spoke before Israel's parliament. Meanwhile, U.S. officials worked behind the scenes to set the stage for serious negotiations.

In 1978, President Jimmy Carter invited Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to the presidential retreat at Camp David for peace talks. The negotiations were scheduled to last three days. Instead, they dragged on for two weeks.

What were the Camp David Accords?

Thanks largely to Carter's persistence, the talks produced a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. In exchange for Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula, Egypt became the first Arab country to recognize Israel. U.S. foreign aid sweetened the deal for both countries. Israel received $3 billion in immediate military assistance, while Egypt was given $1.5 billion. (Israel and Egypt have remained the top two recipients of U.S. foreign aid.)

What were known as the Camp David Accords, however, scarcely addressed other aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Arab leaders condemned Sadat for neglecting the Palestinian cause and expelled Egypt from the Arab League. In 1981, Sadat himself was assassinated by political Islamist extremists. (The term political Islamist is used to describe political movements based on the principles of Islam.)

How did the Camp David Accords affect the position of the Soviet Union in the Middle East?

The Camp David Accords brought Egypt securely into the U.S. camp in the Middle East. At the same time, the treaty gave the Soviets greater leverage among their own circle of allies, such as Syria and Iraq. To counter the Soviets, U.S. officials placed greater weight on their relations with other long-time friends in the region.

Aside from Israel, the United States counted on close ties with Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Iran. Turkey was linked to the United States through membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and ample U.S. foreign aid. The Saudis, while opposing Israel, relied heavily on American firms to market their oil exports and invest their profits.

Why did the United States support the shah of Iran?

The United States was bound to Iran and its shah, or king, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, by both military and oil interests. The shah was tied to Washington through his own complicated past. In 1953, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) helped the shah topple a nationalist prime minister who threatened the shah's power and wanted to nationalize the foreign oil industry. At the time, Pahlavi was a timid, inexperienced ruler. Over the next two decades, U.S. support bolstered his confidence and ambitions.

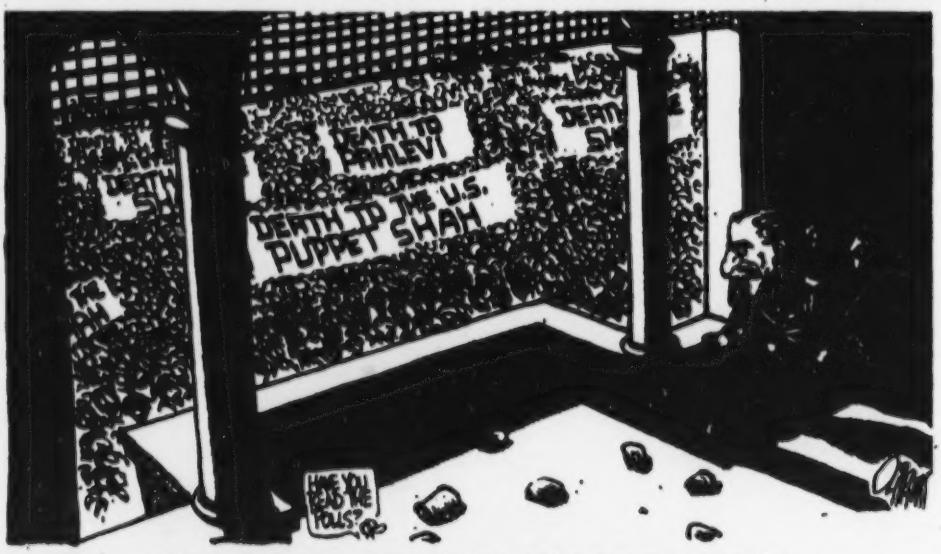
By the early 1970s, the shah imagined that he could rekindle the greatness of ancient Persia in modern Iran. To celebrate the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian Empire, he spent at least $100 million to host a lavish banquet that featured a 165-person catering staff from Paris and 25,000 bottles of French wine. The rise in oil prices in 1973 permitted the shah to increase his spending, particularly on weapons. By the mid-1970s, Iran accounted for half of U.S. arms exports.

How did U.S. policymakers fail to understand the feelings of the Iranian people?

Both the shah and U.S. policymakers, however, underestimated the anger simmering just below the surface of Iranian society. The shah's efforts to mod-

ernize Iran's educational system and redistribute land sparked protests among the country's Islamic clergy. His push toward industrialization tempted millions of peasants to abandon the countryside. Iran's cities were soon overcrowded, while the gap between the rich and the poor widened. Corruption in the shah's government and the activities of SAVAK (the secret police) in suppressing dissent also increased opposition to his rule.

Pat Oliphant. Copyright 1979. Universal Press Syndicate



"Of course, I'd resign at once if I thought that they really meant it!"

> *"Iran, because of the great leadership of the shah, is an island of stability in one of the more troubled regions of the world."*
>
> *—President Jimmy Carter*

Radical Islamist leaders were in the best position to exploit the instability in Iranian society. They emerged at the helm of a broad opposition movement that included democrats, nationalists, and communists. In 1978, they began organizing demonstrations against the shah. The shah responded with force, ordering the army and police to smash the protests. In September, they opened fire on a huge crowd in Tehran, Iran's capital, killing or wounding as many as 2,000 demonstrators.

The shah, who was suffering from cancer, soon lost the will to hold on to power. In January 1979, he left the country. Two weeks later, the spiritual leader of Iran's Islamist movement, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, returned to Iran from exile in France.

What were the goals of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini?

Khomeini intended to transform Iran into a pure Islamic state. His revolution aimed at purging the country of Western popular culture. Movies and music from the West were prohibited. Alcohol was banned. Women were ordered to cover themselves in public from head to toe.

Khomeini branded the United States as the "great Satan." (He referred to the Soviet Union as the "lesser Satan.") When Carter permitted the shah to enter the United States for medical treatment, Khomeini claimed that Washington was plotting a counter-revolution. In November 1979, Iranian students seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran. For over a year, they held the U.S. embassy staff as hostages. Carter's attempt at a military rescue failed, leaving eight American troops dead.

> *"Our relations with the United States are the relations of the oppressed and the oppressor."*
>
> *—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini*

How did the Iranian Revolution affect the world oil market?

The Iranian Revolution touched off another panic in the oil market. Before the revolution, Iran had been the world's second largest oil exporter (trailing only Saudi Arabia). By the end of 1978, the foreigners who managed much of Iran's oil industry had been

evacuated and Iranian oil exports had stopped flowing. Again prices soared, nearly tripling in a few weeks. Americans were forced to wait in long lines for gasoline.

Why did war break out between Iran and Iraq?

The crimp in world oil supplies was compounded by the outbreak of war between Iran and Iraq in September 1980. Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, hoped to take advantage of the confusion in the Iranian army to seize a disputed waterway spilling into the Persian Gulf. He also aimed to silence Iran's campaign to spread its own brand of Islamist revolution elsewhere in the Middle East.

Saddam Hussein's strategy called for delivering a quick knockout blow, concentrating on Iran's oil facilities. Instead, Iraq's invasion stalled. Iran counter-attacked but lacked the strength to defeat Hussein's impressive military. For the next eight years, the war seesawed back and forth. Iraq had an advantage in air power, missiles, and even chemical weapons. Saddam Hussein also benefited from the financial backing of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other Arab oil producers. Iran, however, could count on millions of dedicated volunteers. Tens of thousands were killed in human-wave attacks on Iraqi positions, often with plastic keys to heaven dangling from their necks.

What was the U.S. position in the Iran-Iraq war?

The administration of President Ronald Reagan remained officially neutral during the war but was particularly wary of a victory by Iran's Islamist government. The United States began playing a more

Islam and Politics

In almost all Middle Eastern countries, Islam is officially recognized as the binding force of society. State-run television and radio stations broadcast thousands of hours of religious programming, and Islamic clergymen receive government salaries. The Islamist regimes of Iran and Sudan take a different approach. There, the Islamic clergy actually control the government.

Political Islam—or Islamic fundamentalism, as it is often called—strives to establish as law one interpretation of the Islamic legal tradition, or Shari'a, as the foundation of government and attempts to rid society of non-Islamic influences. (The Shari'a is a wide body of literature that lays out legal principles and norms but is not a legal code or single document.) Political Islam has fed off the frustration of Middle Eastern politics in the 20th century. Earlier political movements, such as pan-Arab nationalism, have failed. Corruption, mismanagement, and reliance on foreign support have undermined popular faith in Arab governments. In the midst of these failures, political Islam has gained increasing support.

Islamist movements (that is, movements of political Islam) have benefited from larger economic and social forces as well. In the 1990s, many Middle Eastern countries adopted free-market economic principles advocated by the United States. The reforms called for breaking down trade barriers that have protected local industries, cutting government spending, and selling off state-run companies to private owners. While free-market policies have attracted increased foreign investment to the Middle East, they have also raised unemployment and reduced government assistance to the poor.

Islamist movements have proven especially strong in the poor neighborhoods of large cities. Many of their supporters are recent migrants from the countryside or the victims of economic reform. For them, Islamist movements are an answer to what they see as reckless change and economic inequity.

While political Islam comes in many forms that do not necessarily espouse violence, since the Iranian revolution of 1979, U.S. officials and many Middle Eastern leaders have viewed political Islam's more radical forms as a threat to stability.

active role in 1986, when Iran stepped up attacks against Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf. The United States extended Iraq credit to buy advanced American weapons and shared military intelligence. Washington also permitted Kuwaiti ships to sail under the American flag and provided them military escorts.

At the same time, the United States, which was leading an international arms embargo against Iran, secretly sold thousands of anti-tank weapons and tons of military spare parts to Iran. The purpose of these sales was to improve relations with Iran and to persuade Iran to pressure pro-Iranian groups to release the U.S hostages they held in Lebanon. Three hostages were released, but additional ones were taken. The willingness of the United States to deal secretly with Iran while publicly denouncing the same government raised questions about the credibility of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East.

Jim Morin in *The Miami Herald*. Reprinted with special permission of King Features Syndicate.

By the time Iraq and Iran agreed to a cease-fire in 1988, their war had claimed more than one million lives. Iraq had gained the upper hand on the battlefield in the final months of the conflict, in part through the use of chemical weapons, but neither side could claim victory.

How did the United States deal with the uncertainty of the Middle East oil industry?

At the same time, the United States and other developed nations learned to live with the uncertainty of the Middle East's oil industry. The oil price hikes of the 1970s spurred energy conservation in wealthy countries. The fuel efficiency of the average American car more than doubled between 1975 and 1985. By 1983, oil consumption in the non-communist world had dropped by 11 percent from 1979 levels. Higher prices also led oil companies to develop new resources in the North Sea, Alaska, and other sites outside the Middle East. Coal, natural gas, and nuclear power gained a greater share of the energy market. From $34 a barrel at the beginning of the 1980s, oil prices slid to around $18 a barrel by the end of the decade.

How did war in Lebanon affect Lebanon and its neighbors?

While the Iran-Iraq War dominated events in the Persian Gulf during the 1980s, Lebanon was the main focus of attention in the eastern Mediterranean. Lebanon had long been home to a patchwork of Christian and Muslim groups. Beirut, Tripoli, and other Lebanese ports were centers of Middle Eastern trade and commerce. Beginning in 1975, however, the country was torn by civil war.

Before the fighting died down in the late 1980s, nearly 150,000 people had been killed. Moreover, the war drew in most of Lebanon's neighbors as well as the United States. Syrian leaders, who believed Lebanon belonged under their wing, sent in troops to occupy most of the eastern part of the country. During much of the conflict, Syrian forces controlled the balance of power among Lebanon's competing militias.

In 1982, Israel drove into Lebanon to root out the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). PLO units had set up bases in Lebanon after they were expelled from Jordan in 1970. Israel pushed the PLO north of Beirut, bombarding the Lebanese capital and prompt-

ing the United States to negotiate a settlement that allowed Palestinian fighters to evacuate to Tunisia and Algeria.

Why did the United States deploy troops in Lebanon?

In hope of stabilizing Lebanon, the United States sent in American troops as part of an international peacekeeping force. The Americans, however, were soon caught in the middle of the civil war. In 1983, a suicide bomber drove a truckload of explosives into the U.S. marine barracks at the Beirut airport. Two hundred and forty-one troops were killed. A few months later, President Reagan pulled out the U.S. peacekeeping force.

In the United States, the Beirut bombing reinforced the Middle East's reputation as a dangerous and hostile region. Most Americans favored limiting our country's involvement in the area. Within a few years, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait would pull the United States deeper than ever into the Middle East.

Part II: Weighing U.S. Priorities in the Middle East

On September 11, 2001, an extremist Islamist movement known as al Qaeda struck an unprecedented blow against the United States. That morning, using passenger planes loaded with travelers as their weapons, Islamic terrorists killed nearly 3,000 people, mainly Americans, in coordinated attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

In recent years, al Qaeda's leader, Saudi born Osama bin Laden, has called on Muslims worldwide to wage a holy war against the United States and its citizens. Bin Laden believes that U.S. policy in the Middle East amounts to a declaration of war by the United States on Allah (the Islamic name for God) and Muslims. The attacks of September 11 left many Americans wondering whether there were justifications for terrorism or violence within Islam. Others felt a need to understand more about the U.S. presence in the Middle East

> *"...in compliance with Allah's order, we issue the following* fatwa *to all Muslims: The ruling to kill the Americans and their allies—civilians and military—is an individual duty for every Muslim who can do it in any country in which it is possible to do it, in order to liberate the al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy mosque [Mecca] from their grip, and in order for their armies to move out of all the lands of Islam, defeated and unable to threaten any Muslim."*
>
> *—Osama bin Laden, February 1998*

Today, the United States faces different challenges in the Middle East than it did during the Cold War, when U.S. policy in the region was defined by our relationship to the Soviet Union and its allies. A U.S. led military victory in the Persian Gulf War against Iraq in 1991 brought the United States power, influence, and new responsibilities. Persian Gulf oil and Israel's security continue to head the list of U.S. interests in the region. The United States maintains a significant military presence in Saudi Arabia. In addition, it plays a central role in efforts to end the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. Finally, since the Iranian Revolution of 1979, the United States has found itself confronted by the wide appeal of Islamist political movements, many of which oppose U.S. policies in the region. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 heightened U.S. concern over this dimension of Middle East politics.

For the United States, increased involvement in the Middle East has not been without cost. In the following pages, you will learn more about the changes that have recast America's connection to the Middle East in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf War. You will also learn about the interplay between Islam, politics, and the presence of the United States in the region.

The Persian Gulf War Reshapes U.S. Policy

On July 25, 1990, the U.S. ambassador to Iraq, April Glaspie, met with Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein

Islam and the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001

The terrorist attacks of September 11 raised questions for Americans. Many wondered whether terrorism and violence were justified in Islamic scripture or beliefs.

Like all religions, Islam is subject to interpretation. Most interpretations of Islam have given rise to a history of tolerance and peace. (The word *Islam* is related to the word *salaam*, which means peace.) Islam is a religion that values family and tolerance. Throughout much of history, Muslims have lived peacefully with followers of other religions. For example, many Jews fled the persecutions found in Christian Europe for the relative freedom of the Ottoman Empire. Islam permits the use of force in self-defense, but not the killing of innocents or civilians.

at the presidential palace in Baghdad. Their conversation focused on Hussein's charge that Kuwait was pumping oil that rightfully belonged to Iraq from deposits along the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border. The Iraqi dictator also complained that Kuwait was holding down oil prices to slow his country's economic recovery. When Glaspie left the meeting, she believed that she had clearly warned Hussein of the dangers of using force to resolve his dispute with Kuwait. The conversation didn't make the same impression on Saddam Hussein. Eight days later, 100,000 Iraqi troops poured across the desert border into Kuwait.

A few years earlier during the Cold War, the United States might have hesitated to take strong action against Iraq for fear of setting off a wider international crisis. By mid-1990, however, both the world and the U.S. outlook had changed.

How did the end of the Cold War affect U.S. actions toward Iraq?

In the late 1980s the divisions of the Cold War had given way to a spirit of cooperation. Under Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Union had sought to build bridges to the West. Moreover, the Soviet Union itself was beginning to teeter under the weight of an ailing economy and political turmoil.

Iraq had been a close ally of the Soviets during the Cold War. But within hours of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Gorbachev stopped arms shipments to Saddam Hussein and joined the United States in supporting a UN Security Council resolution demanding Iraq's immediate withdrawal from Kuwait. With the Soviets on his side, President George H. W. Bush had an opportunity to steer the international system in a new direction.

Bush spoke of erecting a "new world order" in which the leading powers would work together to prevent aggression and enforce the rule of law internationally. He intended to make Saddam Hussein's grab for Kuwait a test case. At the same time, America's traditional interests in oil and Israel continued to figure into Bush's calculations. Decisions made during the Persian Gulf crisis would have a lasting impact on U.S. policy in the Middle East.

How did the United States respond initially to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait?

In the days immediately following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Bush's top priority was to prevent Saddam Hussein's military from seizing the oil fields of northeastern Saudi Arabia. Iraq's occupation of Kuwait had given him control of one-quarter of global oil reserves. Extending his reach two hundred miles farther into Saudi Arabia would have put nearly half of the world's oil under his control. Bush rushed American troops to the region to block the Iraqi army's path.

Once Saudi Arabia was protected, the president carefully built domestic and international support for stronger measures against Iraq. First he pushed for an economic blockade against Iraq. In November 1990, Bush won UN approval to use "all necessary means" to force Iraq out of Kuwait. A deadline was set — January 15, 1991 — for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

As the deadline approached, the United States positioned 540,000 troops in Saudi Arabia. America's European allies, as well as several Arab states, contributed forces as well. Bush favored attacking Iraq quickly. He doubted that economic sanctions alone would pressure Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait.

Jim Borgman. King Features Syndicate.

The president also felt that the coalition of twenty-eight nations he had assembled would not hold together long. Particularly worrisome was Saddam Hussein's appeal in the Arab world. He sought to rekindle the Arab nationalism that Gamal Abd al-Nasser had popularized. American officials feared that his message would deepen hostility toward the United States throughout the Middle East.

How did U.S. citizens think the United States should respond to Iraq?

Within the United States, Americans were split about how the country should respond to Iraq's aggression. U.S. leadership was also divided. Opposition to using force was especially strong from some U.S. military leaders concerned about possible casualties. Many warned that Iraq would turn to chemical weapons or international terrorism if attacked. There were worries that Iraq might even possess nuclear bombs. Others argued that economic sanctions should be given more time to take effect. When Bush asked the Senate to approve military action, his request passed by only five votes.

> *"Our jobs, our way of life, our own freedom and the freedom of friendly countries around the world would all suffer if control of the world's great oil reserves fell into the hands of Saddam Hussein."*
>
> *—President George H.W. Bush*

After the assault against Iraq began in mid-January 1991, Americans quickly rallied behind the war effort. Despite Saddam's prediction of "the mother of all battles," his army proved no match for the United States and its allies. For over a month, coalition warplanes pounded Iraqi targets. By the time allied ground troops moved forward in late February 1991, communication links within Iraq's army had been shattered. Coalition forces retook Kuwait's capital, Kuwait City, with little resistance.

How did the Gulf War end?

After 100 hours, Bush brought the ground war to a halt. The president, worried about the consequences of a completely destabilized Iraq, objected to totally destroying Iraq's retreating army. Instead, he allowed the remnants of Iraq's front-line divisions to limp northward.

The Persian Gulf War was one of the most lopsided conflicts in history. Iraq's military presented few obstacles to the advance of the coalition forces, while Iraqi missile attacks against Israel and Saudi Arabia caused minimal damage. Saddam Hussein inflicted his heaviest blow against the environment by ordering retreating Iraq troops to set hundreds of Kuwaiti oil wells on fire and to spill thousands of barrels of oil into the Persian Gulf. In all, 146 American troops were killed during the war. (Coalition forces suffered a total of 260 deaths.) Iraq lost as many as 100,000 people, both soldiers and civilians, in the war.

Through a combination of power and persuasion, the United States had won greater influence in the Middle East. At the same time, there were fresh responsibilities. Once the fighting in the Persian Gulf ended, leaders in the region looked to the United States to maintain the new, American-made order.

Why is there a U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region today?

Many American defense strategists see the Persian Gulf as the most probable arena for future U.S. military action in the Middle East. The war against Iraq elevated the region's importance from the American perspective. It also convinced Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the smaller states of the Persian Gulf that an American military presence was needed in the region to safeguard their own security.

Yet the presence of more than 15,000 American troops in the Persian Gulf has created tensions of its own. Unlike in Western Europe, the Americans and the Arabs of the Persian Gulf share little in the way of common values and culture. Powerful royal families rule Saudi Arabia and its five oil-rich neighbors in the Gulf Cooperation Council. Traditions run deep and individual freedoms are limited. There are financial questions as well. Maintaining 100 warplanes, twenty warships, and heavily armored ground units costs about $70 billion a year. Although the Persian Gulf states pay part of the bill, the American portion represents a large chunk of the U.S. defense budget.

"No blood for oil!"
—Slogan protesting the Persian Gulf War

How do Arab nations regard the U.S. military presence?

From the Arab standpoint, the U.S. military presence is a painful reminder of the Arab world's weaknesses and divisions. It also angers many people, including extremists like Osama bin Laden and his followers.

In addition, the wealth that oil has brought to the kingdoms of the Persian Gulf has brought resentment from their Arab neighbors. Kuwaitis, for example, received scant sympathy from most of the Arab world after their country was overrun by Iraq. At the time, more than 500,000 foreigners, nearly half of whom were Palestinian, performed most of the work in Kuwait. Since Iraq's defeat, Kuwaitis have rebuilt in large part with labor from outside the Arab world, while counting on the United States for protection.

In addition to the physical presence of U.S. soldiers, the Middle East is also bristling with American weapons. The region is the world's largest market for arms exports, accounting for over half of the overseas sales of American weapons manufacturers. In the next five years, the Persian Gulf states alone are expected to buy billions of dollars worth of weapons even though revenue from oil sales is declining.

Resolving the Arab-Israeli Conflict

The Persian Gulf War shook the entire Middle East and challenged the assumptions of the main actors in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The handful of long-range Iraqi missiles that struck Israel during the war reinforced the country's sense of vulnerability. Moreover, some Israelis viewed the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a burden on their society, especially after Palestinians launched in 1987 a broad-based protest movement known as the first *intifada*. (*Intifada* is an Arabic word that means shaking-off.)

For the Palestinians, PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat's decision to back Saddam Hussein backfired. The Arab kingdoms of the Persian Gulf punished Arafat by cutting off funding for the PLO. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinian workers were no longer welcome in Kuwait after the Persian Gulf War. The collapse of the Soviet Union also deprived the Palestinians of another key source of support in the international arena.

Jordan's King Hussein reluctantly backed Saddam Hussein as well, largely to avoid provoking the Palestinian community that makes up a majority of Jordan's population. After the war, the king had no choice but to mend his fences with the United States.

Syria's prestige in the West rose as a result of the war. Syrian President Hafez al-Assad joined the international coalition against his bitter rival, Saddam Hussein. Although U.S. officials were suspicious of Assad's motives, they were eager for closer relations with Syria to tighten the noose around Iraq.

How did the Gulf War lead to the Madrid Conference?

The Persian Gulf War boosted the leverage of the United States. President Bush decided to use America's enhanced power and influence to try to achieve peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. In October 1991, he persuaded representatives of Israel, the Palestinians, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon to sit

down together in Madrid. The participants at the Madrid conference recognized that the Arab-Israeli conflict was not likely to be resolved with a single treaty. Rather, separate peace talks were initiated between Israel and each of its Arab neighbors.

Why is Jordan's recognition of Israel significant?

While the Israeli-Palestinian relations have grabbed most of the headlines, other dimensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict are also important. Most noteworthy has been the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan in 1994. Under the agreement, Jordan joined Egypt in officially recognizing Israel. No other Arab state has yet to formally extend diplomatic relations to Israel, although Israel has established low-level ties with Morocco, Tunisia, Oman, and Qatar. In 2002, Jordan joined Canada, Mexico, and Israel as one of four countries that has a free trade relationship with the United States.

Why is the Israeli-Syrian dispute critical to peace in the Middle East?

Resolving the Israeli-Syrian dispute remains crucial to peace in the Middle East. Syria has insisted that it will sign a peace treaty only if Israel returns the Golan Heights, which have been under Israeli occupation since the 1967 War. Israeli leaders have indicated their willingness to return at least part of the Golan Heights. The two sides remain divided over how much of the territory should be off-limits to the Syrian military.

Peace between Lebanon and Israel hinges on progress in Israeli-Syrian negotiations. Beginning in the 1980s, Syria and Israel each maintained a military presence in Lebanon.

In May 2000, Israeli Prime Minister Barak ordered a unilateral withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. This withdrawal, together with the death of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in June 2000 and by the ascendance of his son, Bashar, to the Presidency, have led some to hope for future progress in the Israeli-Syrian negotiation process.

Nonetheless, significant obstacles remain. In April 2001, Israeli aircraft bombed a Syrian radar installation in Lebanon in retaliation for the killing of an Israeli soldier by the Syrian-backed militant group Hezbollah.

What did negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians achieve?

During the 1990s, negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians achieved significant breakthroughs. In 1993, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Arafat shook hands on the White House lawn to seal their first agreement. In the declaration of principles they signed, Israel accepted the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people while the PLO recognized Israel's right to exist in peace and security and renounced the use of violence. Both sides expressed their support for earlier UN resolutions that called on Israel to withdraw from territories it had occupied in exchange for an Arab commitment to peaceful relations.

In 1995, Rabin and Arafat met again at the White House to sign a much more detailed treaty. The second agreement laid out a plan to extend Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and to bring Israel's military occupation of the area to a close.

The treaties between Israel and the PLO did produce some concrete changes. A Palestinian government, called the Palestinian Authority, was largely given control of day-to-day affairs in half the Gaza Strip and the main cities of the West Bank, except East Jerusalem. Palestinians also manage their own police force and elect the officials that govern them.

How did the assassination of Israel Prime Minister Rabin affect the peace process?

Israeli and Palestinian negotiators were scheduled to conclude a comprehensive, final agreement by May 1999. Political developments in the region, however, put that deadline out of reach and the entire peace process in doubt.

In 1995, an Israeli extremist gunned down Israeli Prime Minister Rabin. His assassination created an opening for Benjamin Netanyahu, a strong critic of the peace process. In 1996, Netanyahu was narrowly elected prime minister.

Netanyahu backed away from Rabin's pledge to continue the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank. Netanyahu's position on the West Bank brought him into conflict with the Clinton administration. In an effort to shore up a faltering peace process, the U.S. brought Israelis and Palestinians together for nine days of negotiations at the Wye River plantation in Maryland in October 1998.

What were the results of the Wye River negotiations?

The agreement produced at Wye River provided for safe passage between the West Bank and Gaza, as well as the opening of the Gaza airport. It also developed arrangements for cooperation on security issues and committed Israel to withdraw from portions of the West Bank.

Netanyahu's role in the agreement was viewed unfavorably by his political supporters in Israel, and he was forced to call elections in May of 1999, which his party lost. Ehud Barak won, largely by promising to negotiate an enduring and comprehensive peace.

What were the results of the Camp David negotiations in July 2000?

The United States, hoping to conclude an agreement, convened intensive talks with Israel and the Palestinian Authority at Camp David in July 2000.

Israel and the Palestinians: What Are the Unresolved Issues?

Palestinian Statehood: Above all, the Palestinians insist on attaining full statehood. They want to control their own borders, form an army, and exercise the rights belonging to independent nations. Some Israelis fear that a full-fledged Palestinian state could endanger their security. They argue that an independent Palestine could be used as a staging ground for attacks against Israel.

Jerusalem: The status of Jerusalem is another important sticking point. East Jerusalem has religous significance for Muslims and Jews. Israel captured East Jerusalem during the 1967 war. Prior to this, East Jerusalem and the West Bank were under the control of Jordan. Israel claims complete control over Jerusalem and considers it the nation's capital. The Palestinians, however, want to establish their capital in East Jerusalem, where they represent a majority of the population. (The United States and most other nations do not recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.)

Jewish Settlements: Like the status of Jerusalem, controversy over Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has stirred passions. Roughly 200,000 Israelis live in the occupied territories. Most of them make their homes in modern suburbs ringing Jerusalem. Israeli construction in the area has continued despite the peace treaties. Other Israelis have settled in more remote areas, often for ideological reasons. Many settlers vow that they will never accept Palestinian authority. Israel has insisted on maintaining control of the access roads that connect the settlements, effectively carving lands of the Palestinians into isolated pockets.

Palestinian Refugees: More than 2.5 million Palestinians live in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (an area the size of Delaware). As many as 3 million other Palestinians live scattered throughout the Arab world, mostly in Jordan. Palestinian leaders argue that all Palestinians—many of whom were forced to flee by the 1967 War—should have the right to return to their homes in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Israel. Israeli authorities have resisted opening the occupied territories to unrestricted immigration and worry that Palestinians returning to Israel would eventually change the nature of their state. They believe that an influx of immigrants could further inflame the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israelis also note that more than 850,000 Israeli Arabs already live within Israel's borders.

Water Resources: Finally, the right to water and water usage in the region is another significant stumbling block. Limited supply and sources that cross borders remain a significant obstacle to any peace settlement. While the Israeli-Jordanian Peace Agreement of 1994 contains a water protocol, other agreements will be necessary to govern the use of this scarce resource.

Despite the intense involvement of President Clinton, a comprehensive agreement could not be reached. The status of East Jerusalem was reported to be one of the sticking points in the negotiations.

Reportedly, both Barak and Clinton were surprised at the rejection of the most far-reaching concessions ever offered by Israel. Arafat called the concessions inadequate. Prime Minister Barak came under intense criticism in the Israeli legislature for the compromises he offered to the Palestinians at Camp David.

Why did Ehud Barak call for new elections in Israel?

In late 2000, escalating violence led many Israelis to question Prime Minister Barak's approach to resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Barak decided to call elections and was resoundingly defeated by Ariel Sharon. Sharon pledged to maintain Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem and to preserve Israeli settlements throughout the West Bank and Gaza.

The violence, referred to as the second *intifada*, has continued. The region has seen a cycle of violence between Israelis and Palestinians. By mid-March 2002, over 350 Israelis and more than a thousand Palestinians had been killed in the fighting. Many were civilians. Many Israelis and Palestinians believe that a comprehensive peace agreement that would end the ongoing conflict is, for the moment, beyond reach.

Why does the United States play such an important role in the peace process?

Both Israelis and Palestinians assert that the United States plays a pivotal role in mediating their conflict. In addition to playing host at negotiating sessions, the United States has supported the peace process through foreign aid and diplomatic pressure.

Israel has long been the leading recipient of U.S. foreign aid, taking in $3 billion a year. (Egypt ranks second with $2.1 billion a year.) Since the 1993 agreement, the United States has pledged $100 million yearly in assistance for the Palestinians. At the same time, the United States has devoted extensive diplomatic resources to consulting with all parties interested in ending the conflict.

Even if the process derails permanently, current U.S. President George W. Bush still faces the challenge of trying to keep a lid on the violence and prevent it from escalating into a regional war.

What challenges does PLO Chairman Arafat face?

PLO Chairman Arafat faces challenges to his own leadership. Many Palestinians have grown frustrated under the Palestinian Authority. Most face economic hardship and poverty as the Israeli government has reduced their access to job opportunities within Israel for security reasons. Corruption and mismanagement by the Palestinian Authority have further shaken the confidence of Palestinians in their leadership. Palestinian disappointment has generated support for hard-line militants who use terrorism and violence to destroy any hope for peace with Israel.

What is the status of U.S. relations with the Palestinian Authority?

By December 2001, the status of the Bush administration's support for Chairman Arafat was qualified. The United States called for Arafat to crack down on militant Islamic groups such Islamic Jihad and Hamas and to stop them from conducting terrorist attacks on Israel, but also called for the enventual establishment of a Palestinian state.

> *"I am disappointed in Yasir Arafat. He must make a full effort to rout out terror in the Middle East."*
>
> *—President George W. Bush*

In January 2002, Israel intercepted a shipment of $50 million worth of weapons bound for the Palestinian Authority from Iran. President George W. Bush recalled his envoy from the region with instructions not to return until violence against Israel ended.

What is the U.S. perspective on relations with Israel?

The Arab-Israeli peace process has commanded a greater share of America's diplomatic energy than any other issue in recent years. At the same time, it has

raised new questions about U.S.-Israeli relations.

Since its creation, Israel has occupied a special position in U.S. foreign policy. Israeli interests have been effectively promoted, especially in the U.S. Congress by the lobbying efforts of America's influential Jewish community. U.S. leaders, however, have stood by Israel for other reasons as well. First, Israel has won admiration in the United States as a model of democracy and Western values in the Middle East. Presidents Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson were particularly committed to Israel's struggle for survival.

Other presidents, such as Richard Nixon and George H. W. Bush, viewed Israel primarily as a strategic ally in the region. They valued Israel for countering U.S. enemies in the Middle East, battle testing U.S. weapons, and sharing intelligence information. Israel's development of nuclear weapons (which Israeli officials have never admitted) gave Israel added weight in U.S. policy.

With the end of the Cold War and the evolution of Israel's position in the Middle East, America's attachment to Israel has attracted fresh attention. Israel's heavy-handed treatment of the Palestinians under its jurisdiction have drawn more intense criticism. Nonetheless, U.S. support for Israel has not wavered.

Regional Security

Our country's foes define our policies in the Middle East as much as our friends who support our interests. Since the Persian Gulf War, much of the United States' strategy in the region has been geared toward containing the influence of Iran and Iraq.

Why does the United States regard Iran and Iraq as international security problems?

In U.S. eyes, Iran and Iraq represent major problems for international security. The charges against them are extensive. Iraq and Iran have sought to develop nuclear weapons. Their stockpiles of chemical weapons are believed to be substantial. Both countries have also tried to dominate the Persian Gulf through military force or political meddling. American officials contend that Iran and Iraq are key sponsors of international terrorism. Iran's test in 1998 of a new missile with a range of 800 miles brought more worries to Washington.

> *"Iran aggressively pursues these weapons and exports terror, while an unelected few repress the Iranian people's hope for freedom. Iraq continues to flaunt its hostility toward America and to support terror. The Iraqi regime has plotted to develop anthrax, and nerve gas, and nuclear weapons for over a decade. This is a regime that has already used poison gas to murder thousands of its own citizens—leaving the bodies of mothers huddled over their dead children. This is a regime that agreed to international inspections—then kicked out the inspectors. This is a regime that has something to hide from the civilized world. States like these, and their terrorist allies, constitute an axis of evil, arming to threaten the peace of the world. By seeking weapons of mass destruction, these regimes pose a grave and growing danger."*
>
> —President George W. Bush,
> January 29, 2002

The U.S. policy in the Middle East of limiting the influence of Iran and Iraq has been referred to as the policy of "dual containment." Maintaining American constraints on both of these countries has demanded extensive use of U.S. military assets and has opened the floodgates of criticism from three of the five permanent UN Security Council members—China, France, and Russia. Nontheless, at times the United States has quietly explored improving relations with Iran through diplomatic channels.

What are the origins of U.S. policy toward Iraq?

America's policy toward Iraq has been headline news in recent years and is a factor in Osama bin Laden's call to arms against Americans. U.S. efforts to handcuff Saddam Hussein's regime grew out of the last days of the Persian Gulf War. In the aftermath of the Persian Gulf War, the United States backed away from pursuing the overthrow of Hussein's regime after Saudi Arabia and Turkey voiced concern that Iraq's disintegration would destabilize the region. Instead, the United States blocked Hussein from rebuilding his country's power and hoped that disgruntled military officers would eventually bring about a change in government. U.S. efforts in recent years to find and fund viable opposition groups in Iraq have been unsuccessful.

At American urging, the UN Security Council has strictly limited Saddam Hussein's freedom to maneuver. Many of the economic sanctions that were imposed on Iraq in 1990 have been maintained. Iraq still cannot sell its oil freely on the international market. The UN prohibited the Iraqi air force from flying over northern and southern portions of Iraq. U.S. and British pilots enforce the no-fly zones to this day.

As part of the cease-fire agreement, UN monitors conducted regular inspections of Iraq to prevent the production of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. UN weapons inspectors also destroyed vast stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons and their components. In late 1998, Iraq's refusal to allow UN inspectors a free hand in continuing their search for these weapons of mass destruction led to a series of air strikes by U.S and British forces. Iraq then refused to allow UN inspectors to operate in Iraq at all. Many experts believe that Iraq is working hard to produce weapons of mass destruction.

Keeping the squeeze on Iraq has placed strains on U.S. foreign policy. Repeatedly, the United States and Britain have responded to Iraqi violations of UN agreements by launching air strikes or rushing additional troops to the region.

What have been the results of economic sanctions against Iraq?

Although economic sanctions have not brought about Saddam Hussein's downfall, they have helped prevent him from reconstructing his arsenal of weapons of mass destruction—an important contribution. They have also prompted accusations that the United States aggravates the suffering of the Iraqi people. Despite the UN's humanitarian oil-for-food program, the UN estimates that 4,500 Iraqi children die each month because of malnutrition and disease attributable to the sanctions. Observers debate whether the United States or Saddam Hussein bears responsibility for this tragic situation. Some experts estimate that Hussein has the wealth to feed his people but chooses to spend it instead on the military and marble palaces. The UN reports, as well as economic and political interests, have led France, Russia, China, and Arab nations to oppose U.S. actions and to argue for a reevaluation of policy toward Iraq. The Bush administration has explored alternatives but remains firmly convinced that Iraq poses a danger to U.S. interests and that measures must continue to be taken to prevent potential Iraqi aggression.

Why have U.S. steps to contain Iran provoked international criticism?

U.S. steps to contain Iran have provoked stronger international criticism, largely because the United States has acted alone. In 1995, the United States prohibited Americans from trading with or investing in Iran. The sanctions cost an American energy company, Conoco, a $2 billion deal to develop Iranian natural gas fields.

In 1996, the United States tried to persuade foreign countries to cut their business ties to Iran and Libya with a more restrictive set of sanctions. Under

the new measure, foreign companies that invest more than $20 million annually in the energy industries of Iran or Libya would be banned from access to American markets and loans from American banks.

Most U.S. allies have criticized the sanctions and have continued to do business with Iran. French, Russian, and Malaysian companies, for example, stepped in to fill the gap left by Conoco. In 1998, the Clinton administration waived sanctions against them. In exchange, Western European nations and Russia pledged to tighten controls on the export of weapons to Iran. While continuing to pressure Iran, changes in Iran have led U.S. officials to open the door to restoring relations with the Iranian government.

How has Iran changed since the death of Khomeini?

The Iranian Revolution that first set off alarm bells about political Islam has itself lost much of its fire. Since the death of Khomeini in 1989, Iran's leadership has been less eager to export its revolution abroad. Iran's military budget amounts to only one-sixth of Saudi Arabia's and one-half of Israel's. Iran has also taken steps to encourage foreign investment.

The record of Iran's Islamic Republic presents a contradictory picture. Well-organized fundamentalist clergymen continue to wield strong influence in the political process and meddle in the private lives of Iranian citizens. The clergy have implemented social codes that classified contact between unmarried or unrelated men and women as a violation of public morality. They have also imposed an ineffective ban on satellite dishes that receive international television signals and banned western videos and music.

The re-election of a moderate, Mohammed Khatami, as president in 2001 with nearly seventy percent of the vote suggests that Iranian voters want to soften the Iranian Revolution. Khatami had campaigned for tolerance, social reform, and a greater role for women in public life—a platform that appealed particularly to youth and women.

How has life improved for Iranians in the Islamic Republic?

Most Iranians are better off under the Islamic Republic than they were under the shah. Life expectancy in the country has risen from fifty-five years in the late 1970s to sixty-eight years today. Remote villages neglected by the shah now have schools, health clinics, roads, and safe drinking water.

> *"Any change in relations with the United States is dependent on changes in the policies of America toward the revolution and Iran."*
> *—Mohammed Khatami, president of Iran*

The rights of women in Iran are restricted. They cannot travel abroad without the permission of their husbands, and their testimony in court is worth half that of a man. Nonetheless, Iranian women as a whole have made progress since the fall of the shah and are clearly ahead of their counterparts in most of the Arab kingdoms of the Persian Gulf. For example, 40 percent of the students in Iranian universities are women, and 95 percent of girls attend primary school.

How do U.S. officials regard political Islam?

While political Islam has loosened its grip in Iran, its strength and popularity have increased in other areas of the Middle East. In general, the United States regards political Islam as a threat to U.S. interests. In Egypt, for example, Washington has stood behind Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's crackdown on Islamist movements. One of the intellectual founders of modern Islamist radicalism, the Egyptian dissident Sayyid Qutb, argued that existing Arab regimes should all be overthrown as the first step in a war against the enemies of Islam. Some experts believe this is one of Osama bin Laden's unstated goals.

On the other hand, the United States supports the Islamist government in Saudi Arabia because it serves U.S. security and economic interests. Critics note that Saudi Arabia supports Islamist activities in many countries around the world and provides funding for mosques and cultural centers abroad which can serve as recruiting grounds for terrorists. At the same time, Saudi Arabia does not allow these activities to take place in its own country.

In Turkey, Islamists have already demonstrated their appeal to voters, mainly to the poor and in the countryside. In 1996, the Islamist Welfare Party won the largest share of the vote in parliamentary elections.

Necmettin Erbakan, the party's leader, became Turkey's first Islamist prime minister. Erbakan's support for broadening the role of Islam in society, especially in education, prompted sharp criticism from Turkey's military and political elite who align their interests with those of the United States. Their opposition brought down his coalition in parliament. In 1998, Turkey's highest court banned the Welfare Party. Islamist politicians, however, vowed to make their voices heard.

How do interests and principles shape U.S. relations with our allies in the Middle East?

While concentrating on its security and economic interests, the United States has forged many alliances in the Middle East, some based on shared interests and some of shared principle. Balancing principles and security interests in the Middle East will remain a challenge for U.S. leaders and citizens. In general, U.S. policymakers have paid much less attention to promoting democracy and human rights in the Middle East than in other parts of the world. In Latin America, the former Soviet Union, and elsewhere, the United States often determines foreign aid, trade relations, and other aspects of foreign policy on the basis of political reform. In contrast, U.S. leaders have largely ignored how America's friends in the Middle East govern within their borders.

Alliances: Balancing Principles and Interests

Egypt: The United States has been a firm supporter of the secular government of Egypt because of its contribution to maintaining regional stability. Since the 1979 Camp David Accords, the United States has made Egypt the second largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid. At the same time critics note Egypt's leadership deals harshly with local critics. Human rights groups complain that torture and imprisonment without trial are widespread.

Israel: The United States has been a steadfast supporter of Israel for both security and ideological reasons since the early 1960s. In turn, Israel has stood against U.S. opponents in the region and shared intelligence information with the United States. Critics note that Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza are in violation of international law and complain about repeated violations of the fundamental rights of Palestinian civilians in response to violence perpetrated by Palestinian terrorists.

Jordan: In recent years, the United States has nurtured good relations with Jordan, a country considered to be a moderate Arab state. In addition to recognizing Israel in 1994, the late King Hussein opened up the political process in the mid-1990s. Whether the momentum to full-fledged democracy can be sustained during the reign of his son, King Abdullah, remains to be seen. U.S. efforts to support Jordan include a free-trade agreement between the two nations that went into effect early in 2002.

Saudi Arabia: The United States has carefully cultivated relations with Saudi Arabia since the 1940s because of the Arab nation's central importance to the world's oil industry. U.S. military forces are stationed in Saudi Arabia at the invitation of the Saudi government in order to preserve the security of the region. In turn, Saudi Arabia works to ensure an uninterrupted and reasonably-priced flow of oil to the world economy. Critics note that Saudi Arabia is an undemocratic, Islamist regime. For example, women are not permitted to vote or drive. Government and industry are dominated by the Saudi royal clan, which numbers in the tens of thousands.

Turkey: The United States values its longstanding relationship with Turkey, the most Westernized Muslim country in the Middle East. Turkey has been a stalwart supporter of the United States policies and an important member of NATO, the western military alliance originally formed to oppose the Soviet Union. Turkey's repressive treatment of twelve million Kurds, an ancient people of the Middle East, living in Turkey have raised concerns for some. Kurdish groups have waged a low-scale guerrilla war in Turkey's southeast since 1984. The conflict has claimed more than 30,000 lives and left most of the region subject to emergency rule.

Oil Trends

The Persian Gulf War passed without sparking another crisis in the oil market. Oil prices shot up in the days after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, but soon settled back to their earlier levels.

How did Saudi Arabia calm the world oil market?

Saudi Arabia acted to calm the world oil market during the troubles in the Persian Gulf. After the UN imposed an embargo on oil exports from Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, the Saudis increased production to offset the shortfall. By the mid-1990s, gasoline prices in the United States (taking inflation into account) dropped to levels not seen since before the 1973 oil embargo.

With energy prices low, Americans began buying more fuel-hungry cars and paying less attention to conservation. As a result, U.S. oil consumption has increased 24 percent since the mid-1980s. Meanwhile, U.S. oil production dropped by about 40 percent since its peak in 1970.

Worldwide demand for oil in recent years has been growing at about 2 percent annually. Economic expansion in the developing world has fueled much of the rise. In the United States, dependence on imported oil is creeping up as well. Today, the United States relies on the Middle East for about 13 percent of its oil needs. (Oil accounts for 39 percent of our country's total energy consumption.)

Why is the Middle East so important to the world oil industry?

The Middle East remains the unrivalled center of the international oil industry and is therefore likely to remain as region critical for the world's economy. The region contains over 60 percent of the world's proven oil reserves. While recent discoveries in Kazakstan hold great potential, most of the new fields that were discovered in the North Sea, Alaska, and elsewhere in the West after the 1973 oil crisis have passed their peak production years. Middle East oil is also the cheapest to pump. The cost of extracting a barrel of oil from the North Sea, for example, is typically five times greater than in the Persian Gulf area.

But while the Middle East's oil resources loom larger than ever in the global economy, the likelihood of a repetition of the 1973 oil embargo seems distant. The Middle East's main oil exporters — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, and Iraq — are sharply divided on both economic and political issues. As never before, the United States has come to play the role of policeman in the neighborhood.

Conclusion

The importance of Middle Eastern oil to the health of the U.S. economy looks to remain constant

Daily U.S. Petroleum Consumption since 1973

Figures are for thousands of barrels of oil.	Total Net Oil Imports	Oil Imports from the Persian Gulf	Total Oil Consumption
2000	11,124	2,475	19,529
1995	8,835	1,573	17,725
1990	7,161	1,966	16,988
1985	4,286	311	15,726
1980	6,385	1,519	17,056
1975	5,846	1,165	16,322
1973	6,025	848	17,308

Data from U.S. Department of Energy

for the foreseeable future. Meanwhile, soaring populations, popular discontent with Arab governments, rising government expenditures, and increased violence between Israelis and Palestinians have placed new pressures on Middle Eastern states. How the United States manages the challenges of our dependence on the region's oil, threats from Islamist terrorists, our country's relationship with Iran and Iraq, and the relationship between the Arab world and Israel will be no simple task.

In the coming days, you will have an opportunity to consider a range of alternatives for U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Each of the four viewpoints, or options, that you will explore in the next part of this unit is based on a distinct set of values and beliefs. Each takes a different perspective on our country's role in the world and our stake in the Middle East. You should think of the options as a tool designed to help you better understand the contrasting strategies from which Americans must craft future policy.

At the end of this unit, you will be asked to create an option that reflects your own beliefs and opinions about where U.S. policy should be heading. You may borrow heavily from one option, or you may combine ideas from several options. Or you may take a new approach altogether. You will need to weigh the risks and trade-offs of whatever you decide. There are, of course, no perfect solutions.

Options in Brief

Option 1 — Police a Rough Neighborhood

The Persian Gulf War a decade ago and now the attacks of September 11 affirm that the world is a dangerous place. The forces opposed to our country and its interests did not disappear with the end of the Cold War. Many of them reside in the Middle East. Americans must accept that our country's strength and influence present an irresistible target for the region's hate-mongers and extremists. There is no hope of compromise with fanatics who despise our values and our way of life. To protect our country's interests in the Middle East, the United States must draw a clear line in the sand. On one side belong our trusted friends and allies in the region. When their security is threatened, either by enemies beyond their borders or within, we should stand beside them. On the other side are the forces that have aligned themselves against peace and stability. They must be contained.

Option 2 — Keep Our Eye on the Prize

As Americans, we have no choice but to recognize the critical importance of Middle Eastern oil to economic and political stability. As the events of the 1970s illustrated, a disruption in Middle Eastern oil supplies has the potential to send shockwaves throughout the global economy. In the face of such a threat, it should be clear that the flow of oil from the Middle East is vital to our country's prosperity and security. U.S. policy in the Middle East must be focused on ensuring that our country and our allies have continuing access to the region's oil resources. For too long, America's absolute support of Israel has complicated our relationship with leading Arab oil-producers. Economic common sense demands that we take a more balanced approach. Likewise, there is no benefit in picking fights with Saddam Hussein or carrying out a campaign against Islamist movements that needlessly alarm our allies.

Option 3 — Promote Western Values

In the past decade, the world has changed for the better. The Middle East, however, has been a stubborn exception to the global trend. Politically, democracy has made scant headway in the region, especially in the Arab world. Basic freedoms and the rule of law count for little. Regrettably, U.S. policy has contributed to the Middle East's lack of progress. For too many years, we have put our oil interests and security concerns ahead of principle. The time has come for the United States to use its enormous influence in the Middle East to nudge the region toward reform. Governments that take steps toward establishing democratic institutions, open societies, and economic freedoms should be rewarded, while favors should be withheld from those that refuse to budge. Change for the better is possible in the region, but only if our country leads the way.

Option 4 — Break Free of Entanglements

Since the end of the Cold War, much of our country's foreign policy attention has shifted to the Middle East. We have fought a war against Iraq, established new military bases in the Persian Gulf, and committed resources to resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Our efforts have only increased anti-American sentiment. The United States must break free of our country's entanglements in the Middle East. Our increased military presence must be dismantled if we are to avoid finding ourselves caught up in another war. We can not allow our country to continue to serve as a convenient target for anti-American extremists. Likewise, we should not be held responsible for guaranteeing peace between Arabs and Israelis. U.S. relations with the countries of the Middle East should be limited to issues that do not entangle us in the controversies of the region.

Option 1

Police a Rough Neighborhood

The Persian Gulf War a decade ago and now the attacks of September 11 affirm that the world is a dangerous place. The forces opposed to our country and its interests did not disappear with the end of the Cold War. Many of them reside in the Middle East. Americans must accept that our country's strength and influence present an irresistible target for the hate-mongers and extremists in the region. We must also recognize that the Middle East is too important to walk away from. Today Saddam Hussein is the most dangerous of the aggressive tyrants that seem to regularly emerge from the Middle East. When he is gone, there certainly will be others. Perhaps more ominous is the spread of Islamist terrorist movements and anti-American nationalism. There is no hope of compromise with fanatics who despise our values and our way of life. America's enemies have many weapons at their disposal. The armies of Iran and Iraq have the muscle to spread havoc in the region. Terrorists have demonstrated their ability to strike worldwide. Still more chilling is the prospect that rogue states of the Middle East may eventually be armed with nuclear weapons.

To protect our country's interests in the Middle East, the United States must draw a clear line in the sand. On one side belong our trusted friends and allies in the region. Fortunately, there are many. Israel, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, and most of the Persian Gulf states have been reliable partners for decades. These are countries that deserve our support and assistance. When their security is threatened, either by enemies beyond their borders or within, we should stand beside them. On the other side are the forces that have aligned themselves against peace and stability. They must be contained. Only the United States has the power and the prestige to keep the outlaw regimes of the Middle East on a tight leash. The job of policeman is not fun, but in a neighborhood as rough as the Middle East the alternative is chaos and war.

What policies should we pursue?

- The United States should maintain strong alliances with our key friends in the Middle East and provide foreign aid and military assistance to Middle Eastern governments that are fighting against Islamist movements.

- The United States should work for a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict that ensures the security of Israel while satisfying our Arab allies. We should persuade the Palestinians and Israelis to give ground on issues that are a stumbling block to a comprehensive peace agreement.

- The United States should take whatever measures necessary to see that Saddam Hussein falls from power in Iraq.

- The United States should use its economic, diplomatic, and military strength to prevent to prevent states in the region from developing nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons or from gaining access to advanced military technology.

- The United States should restrict the fund-raising and organizational activities of groups in the United States that are linked to Islamist movements in the Middle East.

- The United States should press our allies and trading partners worldwide to join us in imposing sanctions on Iran and Libya.

Option 1 is based on the following beliefs

- There is no hope for compromise between the United States and the leaders of anti-Western Islamist and nationalist movements.
- Israel can be counted on as a strategic partner for promoting U.S. interests in the Middle East.
- Oil should not overshadow our country's other vital interests in the Middle East.

PROS

SUPPORTING ARGUMENTS

1. Guarding against Iranian and Iraqi aggression will reduce tension and promote stability in other states of the Middle East.
2. Standing by our allies and friends in the Middle East will reassure countries worldwide that the United States honors its commitments.

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3. Addressing Israeli security concerns in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict will serve as a solid foundation for lasting peace in the region.

CONS

OPPOSING ARGUMENTS

1. Carrying out a campaign against Iraq and Iran will leave the United States isolated from the rest of the international community and cost American companies opportunities for business.
2. Branding Islamist leaders as our enemies will only provoke deeper hostility toward the United States within the Muslim world.
3. Entangling our country further in the Middle East will draw America's resources away from urgent problems here at home, such as reducing crime and improving education.
4. Continuing support for corrupt, undemocratic regimes in the Middle East will discourage democratic, free-market reform.
5. Imposing economic sanctions to achieve political goals harms innocent civilians—not the dictators we are trying to remove from power.

Option 2

Keep Our Eye on the Prize

Today's world runs on oil. Much of our industrialized society has been built around it. Without oil, the engines of the global economy would grind to a halt. The Middle East contains over 60 percent of the world's proven oil reserves. Saudi Arabia alone holds one-quarter of the planet's supplies. As Americans, we have no choice but to recognize the critical importance of Middle Eastern oil to economic and political stability. As the events of the 1970s illustrated, a disruption in Middle Eastern oil supplies has the potential to send shockwaves throughout the global economy. Not only would Americans be jolted, but the economic earthquake would strike our key allies and trading partners in Western Europe and East Asia with even more devastating force. The entire international economy could very well crumble. In the face of such a threat, it should be clear that the flow of oil from the Middle East is vital to our country's prosperity and security. No other issue in the Middle East rivals the importance of energy.

U.S. policy in the Middle East must be focused on ensuring that our country and our allies have access to the region's oil resources. With so much at stake, we cannot afford to lose track of our priorities. For too long, America's absolute support of Israel has complicated our relationship with leading Arab oil-producers. Economic common sense demands that we take a more balanced approach. Likewise, there is no benefit in picking fights with Saddam Hussein or carrying out a campaign against Islamist movements that needlessly alarm our allies. U.S. interests require that we maintain a military presence in the Persian Gulf, but we should be there to promote stability, not to provoke another war. Above all, we must be careful not to rock the boat in a region that is both dangerously explosive and critically important.

What policies should we pursue?

- The United States should scale back its support for Israel and take an even-handed approach to resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- The United States should maintain friendly relations with Middle Eastern governments that respect U.S. oil interests and offer our country's assistance in resolving disputes that threaten regional stability.
- The United States should maintain a military presence in the Persian Gulf sufficient to safeguard shipping lanes and to deter attacks against the main oil fields of the region.
- The United States should respond quickly and firmly, using force if necessary, against countries that threaten American oil interests in the Middle East.
- The United States should end economic sanctions against Iraq and Iran and instead work to draw those nations back into the international community.
- The United States should support the efforts of American oil companies doing business in the Middle East.
- The United States should use its economic and diplomatic leverage to prevent OPEC from again dominating the world oil market.

Option 2 is based on the following beliefs

- The free flow of oil from the Middle East is essential to the security and prosperity of the United States.
- America's one-sided support for Israel has undermined our country's relationship with the Arab world and contradicts our economic interests in the Middle East.
- By showing respect and tolerance, the United States can live peacefully with the growing political influence of Islam in the Middle East.

PROS

SUPPORTING ARGUMENTS

1. Pursuing a more balanced policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict will boost American prestige and influence in the Middle East and allow our country to play a more effective role in promoting regional stability.
2. Ending our confrontation with Iran and Iraq will remove a needless source of friction in Middle Eastern politics and permit American businesses to compete with their European rivals on an equal footing.
3. Emphasizing American economic interests in our relations with the Middle East will place U.S. foreign policy on a steadier, more predictable course.

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CONS

OPPOSING ARGUMENTS

1. Stabbing Israel in the back after decades of close cooperation will invite an Arab attack against Israel and lead U.S. allies worldwide to question our country's commitments..
2. Treating the rulers of the oil-rich nations as a privileged class will embolden them to crack down on government opposition at home and inflame anti-American sentiment in the region.
3. Abandoning sanctions against Iran and Iraq will be seen throughout the Middle East as a victory for America's enemies and a defeat for the United States.
4. Ignoring the brutality and corruption of tyrannical regimes in order to gain access to oil will tarnish America's international reputation as a force for democracy and freedom.
5. Focusing our country's resources on protecting the oil supplies of the Middle East will distract us from the more important goal of developing new sources of energy and promoting conservation here at home and in other locations.

Option 3

PROMOTE WESTERN VALUES

Over the past decade, the world has changed. More countries than ever have embraced democracy and economic freedom. International standards of human rights have gained widespread acceptance. State-run economic systems have given way to free markets. Troubles, however, continue to emanate from the Middle East. In the Arab world, democracy has made scant headway. Basic freedoms and the rule of law count for little. The rights of women are cruelly neglected. Government officials keep a tight grip over industry and commerce. No region of the world spends a higher proportion of its wealth on weapons. Regrettably, U.S. policy has contributed to the Middle East's lack of progress. For too many years, we have put our oil interests and security concerns ahead of principle. We have looked the other way as heavy-handed rulers have abused their own people. As our experience with the shah of Iran proved, such policies inevitably come back to haunt us.

The time has come for the United States to use its enormous influence in the Middle East to nudge the region toward reform. Regimes that are both brutal and tyrannical, such as the police state of Saddam Hussein, are beyond reform. In those cases, the United States should work to foster democratic opposition forces for a change in government. In other countries, the United States should encourage positive change. Governments that take steps toward establishing democratic institutions, open societies, and economic freedoms should be rewarded, while favors should be withheld from those that refuse to budge. Fortunately, the Middle East contains a few states that serve as models for the region. Israel has a solid record of democracy. Turkey's political system has overcome several setbacks. Jordan and Lebanon also appear to be moving toward greater political participation. No country, however, should be above criticism. For the United States to bring reform to the Middle East, our policies must be seen as fair and even-handed. Change for the better is possible in the region, but only if our country leads the way.

What policies should we pursue?

- The United States should use foreign aid, trade benefits, and diplomatic pressure to promote democratic, free-market reform in the Middle East.
- The United States should ensure the survival of Israel and persuade Arab states to establish peaceful relations with Israel. At the same time, the United States should pressure Israel to end human rights abuses against the Palestinians living under Israeli jurisdiction.
- The United States should base its support for Palestinian statehood on the progress of the Palestinian Authority in promoting democracy and human rights.
- The United States should punish governments that abuse the rights of minority groups, violate the principles of religious tolerance, or discriminate against women.
- The United States should work to foster domestic democratic opponents of Saddam Hussein and other brutal, tyrannical rulers in the Middle East.
- The United States should restrict arms sales to governments that use force against their own people.
- The United States should reduce its military ties with governments that refuse to take steps toward establishing democratic institutions and economic freedoms.

Option 3 is based on the following beliefs

- The advancement of democracy, tolerance, human rights, equality for women, and economic freedom in the Middle East is essential to bringing peace and stability to the region.
- Without political and economic reform, the Middle East will fall further behind other regions of the world.
- The United States has the prestige and influence to nudge the governments of the Middle East toward reform.

PROS SUPPORTING ARGUMENTS

1. Promoting democracy and economic freedom in the Middle East will restore America's reputation as a nation of principle and strengthen the cause of reformers worldwide.
2. Taking a firm stand against abuses of human rights will bolster the efforts of the brave activists struggling against tyranny in the Middle East.

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3. Gaining acceptance for international standards of human rights in the Middle East will serve as the basis for the resolution of disputes in the region.

CONS OPPOSING ARGUMENTS

1. Trying to impose American values on cultures that are distinctly different from our own will only contribute to further hostility toward the United States.
2. Presenting Israel and Turkey as models for the region — despite their records of human rights violations — will expose the United States to charges of upholding a double standard.
3. Picking fights with countries that control a large share of the world's oil reserves flies in the face of America's vital economic interests.
4. Needlessly rocking the boat in one of the most explosive regions in the world will lead to the downfall of many of our friends and allies in the Middle East.
5. Forcing Middle Eastern countries to adopt reckless economic changes will deepen poverty and play into the hands of extremists.

Option 4

Break Free of Entanglements

Since the end of the Cold War, much of our country's foreign policy attention has shifted to the Middle East. We have fought a war against Iraq and established new military bases in the Persian Gulf. We have committed vast diplomatic and security resources to resolving the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. And what have we gotten for our efforts? Only increasing anti-American sentiment stirred up by Islamist militants. We have become the target of terrorist attacks aimed at punishing us for our involvement in the Islamic world. History has shown that U.S. policymakers have often misunderstood developments in the Middle East. As September 11 demonstrated, U.S. involvement in the region can be a costly, dangerous adventure.

The United States must break free of our country's entanglements in the Middle East. The military presence that we have built up in recent years must be dismantled if we are to avoid finding ourselves caught up in another, potentially far more deadly and expansive war. We can not allow our country to continue to serve as a convenient target for anti-American extremists. Likewise, we should not be held responsible for guaranteeing peace between Arabs and Israelis. Ultimately, disputes in the region must be resolved by those involved, not by American diplomats. U.S. relations with the countries of the Middle East should be limited to issues that do not entangle us in the controversies of the region. Like the nations of Western Europe and Japan, we should concentrate on doing business with the Middle East, not on meddling in local affairs. By keeping our distance, we would remove ourselves from the sites of Islamist extremists and avoid further terrorist attacks.

What policies should we pursue?

- The United States should withdraw its military forces from the Middle East and end our alliances with countries in the region.
- The United States should scale back its involvement in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and instead advise the countries of the region to take the initiative in pursuing the peace process.
- The United States should pursue open trade and business relations with all of the countries of the Middle East.
- The United States should repeal its economic sanctions against Iraq, Iran, and Libya.
- The United States should reduce its dependence on Middle Eastern oil by encouraging American oil companies to invest elsewhere in the world and by promoting the development of alternative energy sources, such as solar power.
- The United States should limit foreign aid in the Middle East to humanitarian crises.

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Option 4 is based on the following beliefs

- Our country's expanding involvement in the Middle East has contributed to the rise of anti-American feelings in the region.
- As a region, the Middle East is no more important to America's interests than other parts of the world.
- Peace and progress in the Middle East can only come from changes within the region, not from American pressure.

PROS SUPPORTING ARGUMENTS

1. As we decrease our involvement in the affairs of the Middle East, we will reduce the sources of anti-Americanism in the Arab world which serve as fuel for dangerous Islamist extremists.
2. Ending the U.S. military presence in the Middle East will remove one of the Arab world's primary grievances against us and allow the United States to focus its resources on addressing our own economic and security needs here at home.

&

3. Untangling our country from the web of Middle Eastern politics will lessen hostility toward us and make it possible for American companies to pursue business in the Middle East.

CONS OPPOSING ARGUMENTS

1. Walking away from any role as a peacemaker in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will only lead to a further escalation of the conflict.
2. Withdrawing America's military from the Middle East will set off an even more dangerous arms race and increase the likelihood that biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons will spread in the region.
3. Abandoning our policy of containing Iran and Iraq will open the door to new aggression against the oil-rich states of the Persian Gulf.
4. Dismantling our military presence in the Middle East will leave us unable to address the threats to stability in the region posed by an Iraqi or Iranian military build up.
5. Turning our back on the Middle East will remove one of the few forces for democratic change in the region.

Optional Reading: Middle Eastern Society through Literature

The field of literature in the Middle East has often been a political and cultural battleground. Most of the region's best-known writers have stood in opposition to their governments. Many have been imprisoned for their work. At the same time, literature has reflected the larger tensions of the region. Writers have played an important role in shaping the struggle between traditional values and Western liberalism. They have often served as a voice for the powerless and forgotten.

In this section of the background reading, you will have an opportunity to sample the work of Iranian, Israeli, Palestinian, and Turkish writers. As you read, identify the values and viewpoints that come across most strongly.

Aboud's Drawings, by Ghodsi Ghazinur

Ghodsi Ghazinur (1943-) is a widely read author of children's literature in Iran. She is also skilled at addressing mature themes through the eyes of children.

Aboud's Drawings *is told from the perspective of Morteza, a poor boy living in Tehran, Iran's capital. The story is set in the early stages of the Iran-Iraq war (1980-88). While Morteza, his little brother Mostafa, and his friends are playing with cardboard weapons and fireworks in their neighborhood, Iran is experiencing mounting casualties at the battlefront and suffering from increasingly deadly rocket attacks. In the following excerpt, the reality of war intrudes on Morteza's innocent game.*

After my brother fell asleep that night, I got to work. I found a piece of cardboard, drew a picture of a J-3 gun, cut the picture out in the dark with a pair of scissors I took out of my mother's sewing box, then I took the half-ready gun to my room and painted it black with a magic marker. It turned out perfect. My brother cried his eyes out when he saw my gun the next morning. My mother who had lost her patience with him bought him a squirt gun, but my brother kept on crying that that was not a gun and that he wanted a gun and my mother, not knowing what was going on, ignored him. Eventually she got disgusted and started beating him. I felt so sorry for him that I had to rescue him from her, in spite of the fact that he was an enemy, and make him understand that a hand-gun was as good as any gun in a war....

That day my older brother informed us that he was joining the army on Monday. My mother looked at my father. My father's hand, holding a cigarette, started trembling. They acted as if it were the first time they had learned it. I sat by my brother and said, "Brother, are you going so you can fight the enemy?"

He caressed my hair and said, "Yes."

"With a real gun?" my younger brother asked enthusiastically. My brother smiled bitterly. My younger brother went on gleefully, "We're fighting, too. In the alley. But our guns are fake."

I glared at him but it was too late. I expected my older brother to scorn us, to say that instead of engaging in nonsense like that we should be studying. But he gently said, "Sweet Mostafa! No one really wants to be in a war. You are too young to know what war is, otherwise you wouldn't be playing a 'war' game."...

A few days later a new boy appeared in our neighborhood. He was our age, with a dark complexion and curly hair. We soon found out that his name was Aboud. Akbar was the first to meet him....

When we went to the alley the next day, we found Akbar and Aboud waiting with the rest of the guys. Akbar introduced him to us. When Aboud saw the sacks in our hands and guns on our backs, he asked, "What are these for?"

"For the 'war' game."

He lowered his head and remained silent.

"Why don't you join us?" Ali asked.

"No, I don't want to play."

"Why?" Ali asked in an exaggerated tone.

"Because war isn't a game."...

The next morning we went to the alley as usual. We hadn't finished setting up our sandbags yet when

Aboud appeared. He was holding a big roll of cardboard under one arm. Everyone exchanged curious glances. I decided to act as if I hadn't seen him, but before we had a chance to discuss it among ourselves he came and stood in the middle of our circle and said, "Good morning, brothers!"

His tone was so friendly that everyone's attention went to him.

"Since I left you yesterday, I have been working on this. I worked on it all day so I could finish it in time to bring it today."

And he opened the roll. On the extra-large piece of cardboard, there were several pictures of war, each scene neatly drawn. On the top of the sheet he had written in bold black print, "The Damned War." A scene showing bomb explosions appeared on the right-hand side. Aboud had drawn pictures of wounded birds on the edge of the scene, writing underneath the picture, "This is what war is all about." On the left-hand side there was a picture showing a few small children staring sadly at a demolished house. The words underneath the picture read, "This used to be Zaer Abbas's house."...

We gazed at the pictures for a few moments.

"Who was Zaer Abbas, Aboud?" Jafar asked.

"Mahmoud's father," Aboud answered, squinting. "Mahmoud was a friend from school. An explosion destroyed their house. When my friends and I arrived at the scene, they had closed the alley off, preventing us from getting near the bombed house. The only thing we could find out was that none of the inhabitants had survived. They lifted the restriction in the afternoon after they removed the corpses. I walked toward the house. Mahmoud's sneakers were tossed outside and lay on a mound of dust next to his sister's plastic doll with its missing hands and eye sockets filled with dirt. I wanted to scream. I wanted to knock my head against the wall. All my memories of Mahmoud came alive in my mind: the days we used to set fire to car tires during the [Islamist revolution] uprising; the afternoons we used to spend playing soccer; the days we used to go to the river bank and sprinkled bread scraps for the ducks and the fish. Now Mahmoud is dead. The river is contaminated with bodies of ducks and fish killed by bombs, and it stinks. There's not a single bird left. The explosions have scared away not only the people but also the birds."

"Where did they escape to?" Mostafa asked.

"God knows. They've become refugees, too," Aboud said. Then he fell silent

The Lover, by Abraham B. Yehoshua

Abraham B. Yehoshua (1936-) explores the contradictions between the idealism of early Zionism and the reality of Israeli society. His novels find drama in the everyday experiences of Israelis, probing the anxieties and tensions that have emerged since Israel's triumph in the 1967 War.

The Lover *examines Israeli life in the mid-1970s from a variety of perspectives. Dafi, one of the book's main characters, is a 15-year-old student who is beginning to question the civic values of her country. Like many teenagers, she struggles to break free of the rules and expectations that are likely to define her life. Dafi expresses her rebellious spirit by challenging the authority of her parents and teachers. She also falls in love with a young Palestinian mechanic who works in her father's garage. In the following excerpt, she recalls the loss of a teacher killed during the October War of 1973.*

We of class six G of Central Carmel High School lost our math teacher in the last war. Who would have guessed that he'd be the one to be killed? We didn't think of him as a great fighter. He was a little man, thin and quiet, starting to go bald. In the winter he always had a huge scarf trailing behind him. He had delicate hands and fingers that were always stained with chalk. Still he was killed. We worried rather about our P.E. teacher, who used to visit the school from time to time during the war in uniform and with his captain's insignia, a real film start, with a real revolver that drove all the boys mad with envy. We thought it was marvelous that even during the war he found the time to come to the school, to reassure us and the lady teachers, who were wild about him. He used to stand in the playground surrounded by children and tell

stories. We were really proud of him and we forgot all about our math teacher.

On the first day of the war he had ceased to exist for us, and it was days after the cease-fire that Shwartzy [the school principal] suddenly came into the classroom, called us all to our feet and said solemnly, "Children, I have terrible news for you. Our dear friend, your teacher Hayyim Nidbeh, was killed on the Golan on the second day of the war, the twelfth of *Tishri*. Let us stand in his memory."

And we all put on mournful faces and he kept us on our feet for maybe three minutes, and then he motioned with a weary gesture that we shouldn't stand, glared at us as if we were to blame and went off to call another class to its feet. I can't say that we were all that sorry at once because when a teacher dies it's impossible to be only sorry, but we really were stunned and shocked, because we remembered him living and standing beside the blackboard not so long ago, writing out the exercises with endless patience, explaining the same things a thousand times. Really it was thanks to him that I got a pretty good report last year because he never lost his temper but went over the same material again and again. For me someone only has to raise his voice or speak fast when explaining something in math to me and I go completely stupid, I can't even add two and two. He used to make me relax, which was boring, it's true, deadly boring. Sometimes we actually went to sleep during his lessons, but in the middle of all this drowsiness, in the cloud of chalk dust flying around the blackboard, the formulas used to penetrate.

And now he was himself a flying cloud.

Naturally, Shwartzy used his death for educational purposes. He forced us to write essays about him, to be put into a book which was presented to his wife at a memorial ceremony that he organized one evening. The students that he'd taught in the fifth and sixth grades sat in the back rows, in the middle the seats were left empty and in the front rows sat all the teachers and his family and friends, even the gym teacher came especially, still in his uniform and with his revolver, although the fighting had ended long ago. And I sat on the stage where I recited, with great feeling and by heart, the poems that are usual on these occasions, and between the poems Shwartzy preached a fawning and flowery sermon, talking about him as if he was some really extraordinary personage that he'd secretly admired.

And then they all went and stood beside a bronze plaque that had been put up by the entrance to the physics department. And there, too, somebody said a few words. But those we didn't hear because we slipped away down the back steps.

Shwartzy was a quick worker. In Israel they hadn't yet finished counting the dead, and he'd already got the memorials out of the way.

Wild Thorns, by Sahar Khalifeh

Sahar Khalifeh (1941-) is a keen observer of Palestinian society in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Her writing exposes the psychological wounds suffered by Palestinians living under Israeli occupation. At the same time, Khalifeh lays bare the disunity and weaknesses of her own people.

Wild Thorns *tells the story of Palestinian youth growing up in the West Bank in the 1970s. The main character is Usama, who has returned home after working in the Persian Gulf as a translator. Usama has joined the Palestinian resistance movement and is committed to blowing up the buses that transport Palestinian workers to jobs in Israel. Usama, however, is torn when he learns that many of his cousins and neighbors work in Israel. Eventually, he goes forward with his mission, but both he and one of his cousins die in the attack. In the following excerpt, an exchange between two Palestinians — one a poor bread seller and the other an affluent businessman — illustrates for Usama the strains and compromises of daily life in the West Bank.*

Usama strolled along the narrow muddy streets. The discordant cries of the street peddlers vying with one another assaulted his ears. Meat, fruit and vegetables; the bread seller's cart was piled high with loaves made "inside," in Israel.

"Fresh bread! Hurry up! Come and get it, folks!

Hurry! Fresh bread! One pound a loaf! A loaf for a pound! Only one pound!"

An elderly man with a red fez set firmly on his head passed by. He picked up one of the long loaves, squeezed it and then put it back. The bread seller shouted, "But it's fresh, sir. I swear it's fresh!"

The man walked away, gesturing, as if to say, "Fresh indeed! You dare to sell their leftovers here!", and disappeared down an alley.

Usama watched the scene angrily. Even our bread! The idea infuriated him.

A well-dressed young man now approached the bread seller and asked in an aggressive tone, "Where's it from?"

Upset by the question, the bread seller looked around furtively to see if other potential customers nearby might have heard. "It's just bread," he said.

Sensing from the well-dressed young man's expression that an attack was imminent, he repeated defensively, "Now look, sir, this is just bread. Does even bread have a religion and a race? This is top-quality bread — it's worth its weight in gold!"

The young man picked up a loaf; it was stamped with Hebrew letters. And it was as dry as the trunk of an old olive tree.

"This bread's from inside!" he said angrily. "And it's stale too! Disgraceful."

This was clearly not the first time the bread seller had heard this. He responded to the challenge immediately. "Yes, sir, it's from inside." he agreed. "And where else would it be from? It's all from inside, sir. Everything! Why not just move on and let me try and earn my living?"

"What you're doing is a disgrace," the young man repeated disdainfully.

The repeated insult now brought an angrier, more voluble response. "A disgrace, is it? They called it disgraceful when I took a job 'inside.' So I stayed home like the women, and they called that a disgrace! And here you are in your fashionable trousers and smart shirt, all nicely pressed, telling me it's a disgrace. Look, friend, we're not the first to work with them. While we were still wandering the streets of Nablus looking for bread to eat, your kind were running around Tel Aviv looking for companies to award you franchises so you could sell their products. Isn't that true now, sir? Tell me if it's true or not."

He grabbed a loaf of bread and waved it in the young man's face, flecks of angry spittle landing on the loaves. "Well, is it true or false?" he shouted. "Answer me, in the name of our faith, answer!"

The young man was gazing at the peddler dumbfounded, his heart beating fast, his expression shocked and imbecilic. Getting a grip on himself, he suggested defensively, "Well, couldn't you sell Arab bread?"

The bread seller threw the loaf back onto the cart and began to move off, leaving the young man still holding the loaf he'd first picked up. When the cart had moved a few paces away, the young man followed, still clutching the bread, and shouted, "Hey, wait, take this back."

The peddler stretched out a hand and grabbed it. "Okay, give it here," he said fiercely. "Let someone else buy it. It's clear you're from the upper class. Give it here. Working-class people buy quietly, without making a long song and dance about it."

Civilization's Spare Part, by Aziz Nesin

Aziz Nesin (1915-1995) was one of modern Turkey's most popular writers. His novels and short stories often poked fun at the snags in Turkey's modernization process. Nesin's sharp wit frequently provoked criticism from Islamic leaders and conservative politicians.

In Civilization's Spare Part, *the main character, Hamit Agha, is a victim of the mechanization of Turkish agriculture. The short story is set in a rural coffeehouse, where Hamit Agha is explaining to his fellow villagers how the purchase of a tractor has led him to financial ruin. Hamit Agha recalls that his daughter and son-in-law, both of whom are teachers, and his son, who had learned to drive in the army, badgered him to sell his oxen and buy a large tractor. They argued that the tractor would do the work of ten men and save him money. Instead, the tractor suffers one mechanical problem after another. In the following excerpt, Hamit Agha recounts his history of troubles with the tractor.*

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The winter had set in. We pushed the tractor into the stable and tied it to the post where the oxen used to be, while a tumultuous snowstorm was sounding on the roof. Meanwhile, friends, the bank loan and the installment at the equipment office came due. We had no money.... We borrowed money to pay the first installment at the office.

We reached summer in the middle of all this. We made for the field. Just then it went bang, and crash, and stopped. What is the problem with this damned thing? No one knew. We brought out the expert from the office. Didn't he say its cogwheel was broken? "Sell us another cogwheel," we said, and he said no.

"Since this cursed thing has no cogwheel, why do you cheat us poor people?" "Well," he said, "if you buy another tractor, then you can use its cogwheel."

Look around at our neighbors' fields. It's the same story. A tractor body lies in everyone's fields. Everywhere you look are chains, tractor treads, and piles of iron....

Then, gentlemen, wouldn't you know it? The installment was due. The second notice came. For the sake of our honor, sirs, we sold another ten-*donum* [about 2.5 acres] field. A screw fell out — 500 hundred *liras* [Turkish currency]. A thousand *liras* for a part the size of your finger. A bolt come loose — 1,000 *liras*. Its chain breaks. Spare parts couldn't be found. A patch here, a patch there. That blessed tractor started to look like my trousers. While it plowed the ground, it shook all over like someone who has malaria. Everywhere in our field one can find a screw, a belt, an iron bar, a shaft, or a chain. It was as though the filthy thing had sprinkled its seeds in the field.

They said that our assemblyman whom we elected from the Democrat Party was in town. I went to him. "What will happen to us?" I asked. "Does a tractor the size of an elephant stop dead because of a part the size of a nut?..."

What could he say? He talked for a long time. I couldn't understand very much. "How did people live in the past, in the Stone Age? Now it's the Iron Age, that is to say, the age of Democrat. Civilization and the country are turning into iron," he said.

I said, "What you're saying is all very well. You brought this civilization, but where is its spare part? Come with me and look at the field. Our civilization is in pieces. It lies there like a corpse. Isn't there a smaller one than this? If this miserable thing hits something it doesn't move, if you say 'giddap' it doesn't start up, and if you say 'whoa' it doesn't slow down."...

Just then another installment notice arrived. Let me tell you something. The sighs of the oxen have affected me. How tearfully that yellow ox wept when he was sold to the market! How sorry I was!

To make a long story short, I sold every field and paid off the whole debt. Then I called to my daughter and son-in-law. I took my wife and the boy out to the wreck. "Either we repair this calamity of God's or I'll put the yoke on you, drive you like oxen, and plow the farm," I said. They worked on the engine, kicked it once, twice, tore off and reattached a strap, tightened a screw, and put something else in place of the fragile cogwheel whose bolt was loose....

Then, gentlemen, I could see that it wouldn't work. I gathered my son, daughter, son-in-law, and wife. "Come on, folks," said I, "let me show you how to repair this thing." I picked up a sledgehammer. I drove those people of mine before me like a flock of sheep. We came to the wreck. I struck the steering wheel and said, "Take that, you 20th century." I struck the engine and said, "Take that civilization." I struck the driving wheel with the sledgehammer and said, "Take that. This is your spare part." I swung the sledgehammer again and again. Suddenly I saw that my wife was shouting. "Help! My husband has gone crazy!" My daughter ran, my son-in-law ran, and my son ran the hardest. I threw away the sledgehammer and started down the road. I came straight here, gentlemen. I'm still sweating....

What a relief! I escaped from the accursed, foul thing. A thousand thanks to God. It's as though I've been born again.

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